David Lowton

The Irish Times.

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DUBLIN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN. Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce the following ITALIAN OPERAS,

Tomorrow (Saturday), October 8th, TROVATORE.

Manrico, Signor Giuglini; Il Conte di Luna, Signor Badiali; Fernando, Signor Vialetti; Ruiz, Signor Mercuriali; Azucena, Mdlle. Borchardt; Ines, Mdlle. Dell'anese; Leonora, Mdlle. Titiens.

On MONDAY, OCTOBER 10th, DON GIOVANNI,

With the following Powerful Cast,

Donna Anna, Mdlle. Titiens; Donna Elvira, Mdlle. Vaneri; Zerlina, Mdlle. Piccolomini; who is engaged for this night only. Don Giovanni, Signor Badiali; Don Ottavia, Signor Belart; Leporello, Signor Vialetti; Il Commondatore, Signor Castelli; Masetto, Signor Aldighieri.

On TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11th, FAVORITA.

On WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12th, MARTA.

On THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13th, LUCREZIA BORGIA.

On SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14th, A FAVOURITE OPERA.

Positively the Last Night of the Engagement.

Doors open at half-past 6. Performance to commence at 8. Private boxes, 5 guineas—4 guineas—3 guineas. Dress circle, 6s. Second circle, 5s. Pit, 3s. Lr. Gal., 2s. Up. Gal., 1s. Box-Office open daily, from 11 to 4 o'clock.

ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce A GRAND MORNING CONCERT On THIS DAY (FRIDAY), OCTOBER 7th, 1859, With the following distinguished Artistes:—

MDLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
MDLLE. DELL'ANESE,
SIGNOR BELART,
SIGNOR CORSI,
SIGNOR ALDIGHIERI,
SIGNOR MERCURIALI,
SIGNOR ROSSI,
SIGNOR CASTELLI,
CONDUCTOR:
SIGNOR BELLETI.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

Terzetto—"Te sol quest anima," (Attila), Mdlle. Vaneri, Signor Belart, and Signor Aldighieri. — Verdi.
Aria—"Miei Rampolli. (Cenerentola), Signor Castelli. — Rossini.
Aria—"Softly Sighs," (Der Freischutz), Mdlle. Vaneri. — Weber
Duetto—"La ci darem la mano," (Don Giovanni), Mdlle. Piccolomini and Signor Aldighieri. — Mozart.
Romanza—"M'Appari," (Martha), Signor Belart. — Flotow.
Cavatina—Mdlle. Piccolomini, (Betly), — Donizetti.
Sestetto—Chi mi frena," (Lucia), Mdlle. Piccolomini, Mdlle. Dell'anese, Signori Belart, Rossi, Castelli, and Aldighieri. — Donizetti.

PART II.

Duetto—"Se inclinassi,"(Italiana in Algeri), Signor Belart and Aldighieri. — Rossini.
Song—Mdlle. Vaneri.
Aria—"Largo al Factotum,"(Barbiere), Signor Aldighieri. — Rossini.
Duetto—"Sull'aria," (Nozze di Figaro), Mdlle. Piccolomini and Mdlle. Vaneri. — Mozart.
Stornello—"La Marinarella," Signor Belart. — Biletta.
Irish Song—Mdlle. Piccolomini.
Finale—"Vadasi via di qua." Mdlle. Piccolomini, Mdlle. Vaneri, Signori Belart and Aldighieri. — Martini.

Doors Open at Half-past One—to Commence at Two o'clock. Reserved Seats, 5s. (Entrance Brunswick-street.) Unreserved Seats, 3s. (Entrance Lombard-street.)

Tickets to be had of Bussell, Westmorland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Moses, Westmorland-street; Bray, Westmorland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Scates, College-green; Wiseheart, Suffolk-street; and Wiseheart, Sackville-street.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. Engagement of Mr. Ellerton—Mr. Norton Every Night. BENEFIT OF MR. W. ELLERTON AND HIS LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE.

On This (FRIDAY) EVENING, Oct. 7th, 1859, will be performed the celebrated New Drama of THE WILLOW COPSE.

Augustus ... ... Mr. W. Ellerton.

After which the laughable Farce entitled P. P., OR THE MAN AND THE TIGER.

Bob Buckskin, (the Tiger) Mr. W. Ellerton.

After which a New Ballet Divertissement by Miss Merriton and the Corps de Ballet.

To conclude with the Laughable Burlesque of THE LIFE AND DEATH OF BADD MACBETH.

Macbeth Mr. W. Ellerton.

Prices of admission.—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ADMISSION FREE.

ROTUNDA, DUBLIN. Everyone Puzzled, Bewildered, Astonished, and Delighted, with

MR. CHARLES SINCLAIR'S
New Entertainment of
VENTRILOQUY EXTRAORDINARY!!
Also 500 Incidents of
MAGIC AND MYSTERY!!
LAST TWO NIGHTS!

This night, Friday, October 7th, and every Evening during the Week.

ADMISSION FREE!!!

By Tickets to be obtained at the Rotunda.

A Collection in Silver Money will be made during the evening.

THE LAST JUDGMENT, BY MICHAEL ANGELO.

This extraordinary Work of Art, by that world renowned Painter, Sculptor, and Architect, MICHAEL ANGELO BUONARROTTI, who flourished in the Fifteenth Century.

VALUED AT £5,000,

is the acknowledged Masterpiece of Painting and Painters, and upwards of Three Hundred Years Old; it contains more than

FOUR HUNDRED FIGURES!!

in different Groups, beautifully representative of Biblical History: Amongst which may be found the following:—The Divine Trinity, being the Father, the Son, the Holy Ghost or Spirit; the Blessed Virgin, the Blessed Martyrs, Moses with the Tablets of the Law, in the act of Imploration, Christianity Bearing the Cross, in the act of submission, St. Peter delivering the Keys, the Sounding of the Last Trumpets, the Resurrection of the Dead, the Judgment of the Wicked, Descent of the Damned, Hades and Hell, and others beautifully representative of this truly Great Man's Ideas of the above awful Subject.

Admission from 10 to 12, 2s. 6d. From 12 to 5, 1s.

In consequence of the very numerous applications for school children to see this Painting, the Proprietor has concluded to admit them in bodies at a reduced charge. All such future applications must be made in writing, addressed to the agent, Mr. D. HILL, Rotunda.

NOTICE.---Vehicles to Todd, Burns, and Co., from Sackville-street, to proceed by Abbey-street or Britain-street in consequence of the temporary stoppage in Henry-street.

TODD, BURNS, & CO., MARY-STREET.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPACKET COMPANY. Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Court of Directors of the Royal Mail Steampacket Company hereby Give Notice, that a GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this Company will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October, at One o'clock precisely.

The TRANSFER BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED on Friday, the 14th day of October, and Re-opened on Tuesday, the 1st day of November, 1859.

(By order of the Court of Directors.)

RD. T. REEP, Secretary.

55, Moorgate-street, London, Oct. 3, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. On 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th OCTOBER, the Train leaving Dublin at 4 p.m. will call at MAYNOOTH and KILCOCK, to take up Passengers for BALLINASLOE only.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Debate in the Mountjoy-street Meeting, on FRIDAY Evening, October 7th, 1859, at half-past Seven o'clock.

Subject:—Infallibility (Continued.)

Mr. George M'Guigan will (God willing) preside.

Where does this supposed infallibility reside? Is it in the Pope? or in a General Council? or in Pope and Council united? Are not Roman Catholics, notwithstanding their boasted unity, at variance with each other on all these points? Why does not the infallible Church decide these controversies?

The fact that several Popes have been heretics, and condemned as such, proves that they cannot be infallible. Virgilius erred as Pope, in first condemning, and then approving, the decision of the 5th General Council, held A.D. 553. Pope Liberius, in the 4th century, erred as Pope, in condemning Athanasius, and in consenting to the heretical faith of the Arians. On this account he was excommunicated by Hilary. Honorius became a Monotholite; forty-two years after his death, he was condemned in the Council of Constantinople, A.D. 680. Therefore he must be a heretic, if a General Council cannot err.

Infallibility cannot reside in General Councils, for these Councils have contradicted each other. The Council of Nice, 325, and of Ephesus, A.D. 431, decree, with an anathema, that "no new article for ever shall be added to the Creed or Faith of Nice." The Council of Trent added twelve new articles to this Creed, pronouncing an anathema on all who will not embrace them. The Council of Laodicea, A.D. 370, rejected the Apocrypha. The Council of Trent A.D. 1545, pronounced the Apocrypha canonical. The Council of Constance, A.D. 754, condemned Image Worship; but the second Council of Nice, A.D. 787, decreed that Image Worship ought to be established. The Councils of Lyons, Florence, and Lateran asserted the supremacy of the Pope over a Council. The Councils of Pisa, Constance, and Basil, affirmed that a Council was above the Pope. How, then, can Councils be infallible?

Roman Catholics are specially and earnestly invited to attend.

NEW MOLYNEUX CHURCH AND ASYLUM FOR BLIND FEMALES, UPPER LEESON-STREET, DUBLIN.

GUARDIAN.—Lady M. Forester.
PATRON.—Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart.

TRUSTEES.

Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cashel.	John Fry, Esq.
Rev. W. Cleaver.	Henry Shaw, Esq.
Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D.	Francis Low, Esq.
Thomas F. Caldbeck, Esq., J.P.	Robert G. Collis, Esq.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., M.P., Harcourt-street.
Sir Edward Borough, Bart., 9, Fitzwilliam-square.
W. R. Wilde, Esq., F.R.S.I., 1, Merrion-square North.
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Colonel Phibbs, 9, Tivoli-terrace, Kingstown.
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William Wight, Esq., 45, Upper Leeson-street.
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Joseph Boyce, Esq., J.P. and D.L., Mount-street.
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William Hughes, Esq., 34, Upper Leeson-street.
W. Healy, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 96, Harcourt-street.
J. H. Sawyer, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S.I., 137, Stephen's-green.
Alfred Hardwicke, Esq., 11, Molesworth-street.
Evory Carmichael, Esq., Longford-terrace, Monkstown.
Matthew Wild O'Connor, Esq., 6, Leinster-street.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., 24, Upper Leeson-street.
Rev. Maurice Neligan, A.B., Wellington-road.

With the alterations which time effects, it is necessary to regulate our religious and benevolent Institutions, as well as all others.

Within the last fifty years the city of Dublin has undergone a considerable change. While the suburbs have been increased in extent and affluence, the old centre has rapidly declined, and in no part of the Metropolis has the progress of decay been more visible and complete than in that where the Molyneux Asylum and Chapel now stand, and which was, when they were first opened, in 1815, a prosperous portion of the city.

By the general deterioration of propery in the vicinity, the Asylum has been, of course, materially affected. The houses immediately adjacent to it, which were formerly inhabited by wealthy citizens, are now let in tenements to the poorest classes; there are also factories, a boneyard, &c., in the neighbourhood, calculated to act most injuriously upon the health of the inmates. The absence of any sufficiently large enclosure for open air recreation, and the fact that the edifice was not originally designed for a charitable institution, prevent the Trustees from introducing any of those improvements so essential to the complete efficiency of a modern Asylum.

The existing condition of the Blind in Ireland calls loudly upon the people of God to make an united effort for their protection and instruction. There are at present upwards of 4,000 females in this country utterly deprived of sight; not more than 600 of these are charitably provided for, of whom the great majority are inmates of the District Poor-houses.

The existing Molyneux Asylum is unable to afford a refuge to more than 30 females. At a late election there were 40 applicants for admission, 16 of whom were fatherless, and 25 almost without the means of sustenance; yet the Trustees were enabled to admit but two.

The sorrow excited by the sad necessity of refusing relief to so many is not unmixed with alarm for the eternal interests of the afflicted blind: for the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland have instituted a magnificent Asylum for Blind Females, in the old Portobello Hotel. In such a case as this, while we cannot but admire the zeal of that party, we should endeavour, with God's help, to emulate it, and avert the dangers which such a movement threatens to the cause of genuine Christianity. The blind are physically the most helpless of our race, and the most open to imposition by pretended friends; and the danger is fearfully increased when to their natural helplessness are added the claims and temptations of deep poverty.

Influenced, therefore, by such facts as these, the Trustees have resolved, praying for the blessing of Almighty God upon their exertions, to remove the Asylum to Upper Leeson-street, where a suitable site has been obtained, nearly rent free, and to make it available for the accommodation of 60 inmates *at least*, instead of 30 (the present number), and to build, in connection with the Asylum, a New Church, for 1,400 worshippers.

The Congregation of the Church now attached to the Molyneux Asylum, and the Protestant inhabitants of the district in which the site of the proposed New Church is situate, are most ready and willing to contribute to the advancement of this important design; but the great extent and *National* character of the enterprise compel an appeal to the country at large, and to other foreign aids.

While the old building and Chapel remain, it is hoped they shall be handed over to those who will secure to the operatives of the neighbourhood a Free Church, where the pure Gospel of Jesus Christ will be preached.

The erection, therefore, of a New Church and Asylum in Upper Leeson-street will not only conduce to the enlargement of the Refuge for Blind Females, and afford to the inmates a quiet and salubrious retreat, but it will also secure to the Protestants of Dublin an additional place of worship, "where the grace of God, which bringeth salvation," shall be proclaimed to perishing sinners.

In the spirit of faith and prayer, the Trustees and Committee appeal to the sympathy and love of Christian people to further this great design, and leave the issue, in all confidence, with "the great Head of the Church."

	£	s.	d.
Mrs Warren, Mespil	400	0	0
M A C, per Henry Geoghegan, Esq, Rathmines	100	0	0
Robert Collis, Esq	50	0	0
John Sibthorpe, Esq	50	0	0
J West, Esq, J P	50	0	0
Matthew Law, Esq	50	0	0
Henry Shaw, Esq	50	0	0
Sir Richard Griffith, Bart	25	0	0
Executors of the late Colonel Scott, per Septimus Scott, Esq	25	0	0
Messrs Henry Roe & Sons, per Wm Gamble, Esq	21	0	0
Mrs and the late T E Hyndman, Esq	20	0	0
William Stapleton, Esq	20	0	0
T O'Brien, Esq	20	0	0
Adam Findlater, Esq	20	0	0
Robert Smyth, Esq	20	0	0
Edward Wright, Esq, LL D	10	0	0
Thomas F Caldbeck, Esq, J P	10	0	0
William Hughes, Esq	10	0	0
Henry Bewley, Esq	10	0	0
Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq	10	0	0
John M Neligan, Esq, M D	10	0	0
Messrs Cannock & White	10	0	0
Messrs Todd & Burns	10	0	0
A A Dunlop, Esq	10	0	0
A Friend, H, Wiltshire	10	0	0
Hy Thompson, Esq, London, per Miss Winstanley	10	0	0
W J Thompson, Esq, London, per do	10	0	0
W H Pim, Esq	10	0	0
Stephen Malyn	10	0	0
Miss Sarah Peter	10	0	0
Thomas M Gresham, Esq	10	0	0
Alexander Stewart, Esq	10	0	0
James Gibson, Esq	10	0	0
Alderman Atkinson	10	0	0
Alfred Harkwicke, Esq	10	0	0
Mrs T Sibthorpe	10	0	0
Mrs Wm Wight	10	0	0
Miss Winstanley	10	0	0
Mrs J Fry	10	0	0
Joseph Welland, Esq	10	0	0
Doctor Ireland	10	0	0
Charles Smyth, Esq	10	0	0
George Smyth, Esq., Pembroke-place	10	0	0
William Wake, Esq	10	0	0
A Clowes, Esq (the late)	10	0	0
Benjamin Faucett, Esq	10	0	0
W R S Wilde, Esq, F R C S	10	0	0
Miss Molony	10	0	0
Mrs Thomas Reilly	10	0	0
— Palmer, Esq, per Mr Battersby	10	0	0
John Findlater, Esq	10	0	0
Robert Kinahan, Esq	5	0	0
E Eland, Esq	5	0	0
Marcus Moses, Esq	5	0	0
Mrs R Thompson, London, per Miss Winstanley	5	0	0
Henry Morrison, Esq	5	0	0
Joseph Kincaid, Esq	5	0	0
Evory Carmichael, Esq	5	0	0
Samuel Bewley, Esq, jun	5	0	0
Miss Bewley	5	0	0
Arthur Dawson, Esq	5	0	0
John Hamilton, Esq, M D	5	0	0
Robert Dawson, Esq	5	0	0
Charles H Leet, Esq, M D	5	0	0
Wm S Brooke, Esq	5	0	0
Mrs Drew, Pembroke-road	5	0	0
Frederick Kirkpatrick, Esq, M D	5	0	0
R H Truell, Esq	5	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel Costley	5	0	0
John Walker, Esq	5	0	0
Rev Wm Marrable	5	0	0
Mrs Captain Somerville	5	0	0
Henry Bastable, Esq	5	0	0
John Goldsmith, Esq	5	0	0
John Bayley, Esq	5	0	0
Thomas Fry, Esq	5	0	0
F Churchill, Esq, M D	5	0	0
Mrs & Miss Thompson, Brighton	5	0	0
Samuel Smyly, Esq	5	0	0
Major-General Frith	5	0	0
Mrs M T Harris, Bath, per ditto	5	0	0
J Grote, Esq, London, per ditto	5	0	0
Mrs Grote, London, per ditto	5	0	0
Captain Erith, 13th Dragoons	1	0	0
W B Smythe, Esq, Barbara Villa House, Westmeath	5	0	0
Mark Toomey, Esq, yearly until finished	5	0	0
Robert Gray, Esq	5	0	0
John Cameron, Esq	5	0	0
Samuel Hobson, Esq	5	0	0
David Taylor, Esq	5	0	0
Thomas Dockrell, Esq	5	0	0
Lady Charlotte Wolfe	5	0	0

John Fry, Esq	50	0	0	Lord Gough	10	0	0
Mrs Fannin	20	0	0	Lady Gough	10	0	0
Francis Low, Esq	10	0	0	Mrs Malyn	10	0	0
Miss S S Whitton	10	0	0	Mrs H Shaw	10	0	0
Miss Peter	10	0	0	Mrs Tandy	10	0	0
Mrs Pugh	10	0	0	Miss Vance	5	0	0
Miss Pugh	10	0	0	Mrs Leckie	5	0	0
A Friend, C F	10	10	0	Miss Joy	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Per W R Maguire, Esq:—			
John Maguire, Esq	1	0	0
Messrs Benham & Froude, London	1	0	0
Messrs Harper & Sons, Dudley	1	0	0
Messrs Ritchie & Watson, Glasgow	1	0	0
Messrs James Eastwood & Co, Blackburn	1	0	0
Samuel Worth, Esq	1	0	0
Small Sums	1	9	6
Per Mrs Rawson, Havelock House:—			
Richard Annesley, Esq	1	0	0
Simeon Rawson, Esq	1	0	0
Mrs Annesley	1	0	0
Mrs Parsons	1	0	0
Wm Wilson, Esq	1	0	0
Wm Mooney, Esq	1	0	0
Per James Murphy, Esq:—			
A Friend, R P	1	0	0
Messrs Yates, Haywood, & Co	1	0	0
Messrs Cooley & Foulke	1	0	0
Messrs Loveridge & Shoolbred	1	0	0
Messrs Davies	1	1	0
Jos Peyton, Esq	1	1	0
Adam Fletcher, Esq	1	0	0
Small Sums	3	8	0
Per Henry Stewart, Esq:—			
Mrs Fleetwood	1	0	0
Mrs Stewart	1	0	0
Mrs Hickson	1	0	0
Small Sums	1	16	0
Per Miss Barker:—			
William Barker, Esq, M D	2	0	0
Miss Black	1	0	0
Miss A Barker	1	0	0
Doctor Carter	1	0	0
Small Sums	0	14	0
Per Thomas Evans, Esq:—			
Mrs Flood	1	0	0
J S	5	0	0
Per Miss Jackson:—			
Lady Ashtown	5	0	0
Mrs Butler	2	0	0
Mrs Smith	1	0	0
Mrs Stoney	1	0	0
Mrs Cosby	1	0	0
Per Miss Sophia Wilmot:—			
Small Sums	1	6	0
Per Mrs Gregg:—			
Miss Thompson	1	0	0
Dr. and Mrs Walsh	1	0	0
Rev A Robertson	1	0	0
Small Sums	6	5	0
Per H R Pigott, Esq:—			
Miss Alexander	1	0	0
H P	1	0	0
Small Sums	8	0	0
Per W Battersby, Esq:—			
Mrs Brabazon	5	0	0
E Molyneux	5	0	0
Mrs Dopping	1	1	0
Lady Fitzgerald	0	10	0
Per James White, Esq:—			
Mrs White	1	0	0
James White, Esq	1	0	0
Small Sums	0	11	0
Per William Gaskin, Esq:—			
William Carter, Esq	1	0	0
H Waters, Esq	1	0	0
William Gaskin, Esq	2	2	0
Mrs William Gaskin	2	2	0
Per Mrs Hyndman:—			
Rev A and Mrs Fuller	3	0	0
The Misses Conolly (for Church only)	2	0	0
Captain Elliott Hyndman	2	0	0
Miss Hyndman	1	0	0
The Misses Collins	2	0	0
William Roberts, Esq	1	0	0
H P Nolan, Esq, M D	1	0	0
K W Monserrat, Esq	1	0	0
Miss Shannon	1	0	0
Miss M'Arthur	1	0	0
Mrs C S Langley	1	0	0
Miss Crofton	1	0	0
Miss Thompson	1	0	0
Small Sums	2	0	0
Per Miss M H Hyndman:—			
Mrs M'Gildowney	1	0	0
Dr G H Porter	1	0	0
Gilbert Cockburn, jun, Esq	1	0	0
Alexander Boyle, Esq	1	0	0
Miss Holmes	1	0	0
Rev John Prior	1	0	0
Robert Maddock, Esq	2	0	0
Miss M H Hyndman	1	0	0
Sampson Smith, Esq	1	0	0
Small Sums	1	10	0
Per John Harrison, Esq:—			
Mrs Bushfield, Halifax	2	0	0
W Malone Esq, Britain-street	2	0	0
Miss A Hellis, Manchester	1	6	0
Miss Munn	1	10	0
C Ormsby, Esq	1	0	0
John Slingsby, Esq	1	1	0
Adam Miller, Esq	0	10	0
Per Mrs John Harrison—			
Robert Munn, Esq	2	0	0
John Harrison, Esq	2	0	0
Miss Slingsby, Skipton, Yorkshire	1	0	0
John Robinson, Esq	5	0	0
Per Rev. Maurice Neligan:—			
Matthew West, Esq	1	0	0
Colonel Phibbs	1	0	0
Hon George Handcock	1	0	0
James Patterson, Esq	1	0	0
Colonel Boyes	1	0	0
Miss Magrough	1	0	0
L G Browne, Esq	1	0	0
Mrs Thorpe	1	0	0
Mrs Denny	1	0	0
Colonel Pratt	1	0	0
Richard Williamson, Esq	1	0	0
William Long, Esq, J P	1	0	0
Alderman Hoyte	1	0	0
Messrs Millar & Beatty	3	0	0
Major Arthur Judge	1	0	0
Miss Henderson	1	0	0
W R Box, Esq	1	0	0
Mrs Deverill	1	0	0
H Carleton, Esq	1	0	0
John Clibborn, Esq	3	0	0
John M'Loughlin, Esq	2	0	0
William Wells, Esq	1	0	0
James Duncan, Esq, M D	1	0	0
Mrs Edmondson	1	0	0
John R Wigham Esq	1	0	0
Henry Wigham, Esq	1	0	0
Miss Sackville Hamilton	1	0	0
Miss Stewart, Glenealy	1	0	0
James Adams, Esq	1	0	0
Mrs Caldbeck	1	0	0
G Whitestone, Esq	3	0	0
Dr Hamilton	2	0	0
Mr Booth	1	0	0
Mr North	1	0	0
Mr Hedgelong	1	0	0
Mr Heacock	3	0	0
Small Sums	3	10	0
Per Mrs H Moore:—			
Dr Moore	1	0	0
R H Moore, Esq	5	0	0
Mrs Moore	1	0	0
The Misses Wilson	1	0	0
Small sums	2	2	6
Per Henry Maguire, Esq:—			
Henry Maguire, Esq	5	0	0
Joseph Maguire, Esq	1	0	0
Alexander Carson, Esq	0	2	6
Per Miss G Stuart:—			
William West, Esq	1	0	0
Per William Wight, Esq:—			
C Watson, Esq	2	2	0
Dr Gardiner	2	0	0
A Friend	10	0	0
— Boyd, Esq	1	1	0
Samuel Angel, Esq, London	1	0	0
Mrs Angel	1	0	0
B Bloomfield, Esq	1	0	0
Mrs Bloomfield	1	0	0
Small Sums	1	1	0
Per Mrs Baxter, Ballina:—			
Mrs Baxter	1	0	0
Small Sums	10	2	0
Per Miss MacMullen:—			
R MacMullen, Esq	1	0	0
Miss M MacMullen	1	0	0
Miss E MacMullen	1	0	0
J S Haines, Esq, Cork	1	0	0
Miss Curran	1	0	0
Edward Smith, Esq	1	0	0
Mrs Clipping	1	0	0
Small Sums	4	0	0
Per Miss Glascock, Rathmines:—			
J A Black, Esq	1	0	0
Mrs Cawood, Bandon	1	0	0
Thomas Webb, Esq Sackville-street	1	0	0
The Misses Scriven	2	12	6
Small Sums	2	14	6
Per Mrs T Bucknall, Killiney:—			
Mrs Bucknall	1	0	0
Mrs Hoey	1	0	0
M Winter, Esq	1	0	0
Rev E Dalton, Tramore	1	0	0
Sir James Dombrain, Esq	1	0	0
Small Sums	5	0	0
Per Miss Lover, Rathmines:—			
H W Lover, Esq	1	0	0
Dr Lover	1	0	0
Anonymous	1	0	0
Messrs Brown & Thomas	1	0	0
Small Sums	6	4	6
Per J Anderson, Esq:—			
E Anderson, Esq	1	0	0
G Adams, Esq	1	0	0
Small Sums	1	16	6
Per Miss Rae:—			
G Drought, Esq	1	0	0
J Wolfe, Esq	1	0	0
A Friend	1	0	0
Per Miss Fitzgibbon	1	0	0
Small Sums	1	11	10
Per Miss Eland:—			
G A Craig, Esq	1	0	0
J Ball Greene, Esq	1	0	0
Small Sums	1	2	0
Per James Dunne, Esq:—			
Mrs Dunne	1	0	0
Small Sums	0	17	6
Per Miss Chambers:—			
Small Sums	2	7	0
Per Mrs Ireland:—			
Mrs Megan	1	0	0
Robert Stanley, Esq	1	0	0
Major R S Stanley	2	0	0
Mrs Allen	1	0	0
Mrs E Dycer	1	0	0
Wm Todd, Esq	1	1	0
Colonel Brown	1	0	0
Mrs Andrews	1	0	0
Edward Hyde, Esq	1	0	0
John Dubedat, Esq	1	0	0
Small Sums	3	19	0
Per Lambert M'Alpine, Esq:—			
The Misses Campion	1	0	0
Wm Brownrigg, Esq	1	0	0
Small Sums	3	10	0
Per Mr Boileau:—			
Mr and Mrs Alston, Glasgow	1	0	0
Friends in London	0	5	0
Per William Chambers, Esq:—			
Small Sums	4	13	0
Per Frederick William Barton, Esq:—			
Small Sums	0	13	6
Per Miss E T Fleury:—			
The Misses Wood	2	0	0
A Widow's Mite	1	0	0
Miss Buck	2	0	0
Miss Henry	2	0	0
Small Sums	0	10	0
Per Mrs Carey, Ely-place:—			
Small Sums	2	1	0
Per Miss Stewart, Upper Leeson street:—			
Mrs Fleetwood	1	0	0
Mrs Hickson	1	0	0
Mrs Stewart	1	0	0
Miss Pringle	1	0	0
Small Sums	2	14	6
Per Pendock Cordner, Esq:—			
William A Hayes, Esq	1	0	0
James Rotheram, Esq	1	0	0
Small sums	2	5	0
Per Robert Collins, Esq:—			
Rev William Prior Moore, Cavan	1	0	0
Giles Shaw, Esq	2	2	0
Miss Florine De Barriere	1	0	0
Rev William Vesey	1	0	0
Rev John Hare	2	0	0
Mr. George Drought	1	0	0
Mr and Mrs Collins	1	0	0
Small Sums	1	0	0
Per Mrs R G Collis:—			
Mrs Edward Lloyd	3	0	0
Messrs Clatburne, Sons, & Crisp	3	3	0
William Aitken, Esq	2	0	0
T C Boyd, Esq	2	0	0
Miss Hawkshaw	1	0	0
Mrs Stavely	1	1	0
James Davis, Esq	1	1	0
Per Rev F F Carmichael:—			
D S Goodlotte, Esq	1	0	0
P Cordner, Esq	1	0	0
T H Gurney, Esq, Norwich	3	0	0
Augustus Arthur, Esq	1	0	0
Edward Guilton, Esq	2	0	0
Mr Parkins, Liverpool	1	1	0
Rev F F Carmichael	1	0	0
Per J Taylor, Esq:—			
J Taylor, Esq	1	0	0
Thomas William Filgate, Esq	1	0	0
Per Miss M Wright, Birmingham:—			
Small Sums	4	8	0
Per Holyoake Wight, Esq., Sion House, Stourbridge:—			
Small Sums	4	7	0
Per Miss Winstanley:—			
G E Wiltshire, Esq	1	0	0
T Wiltshire, Esq	1	0	0
Mrs Thompson	2	10	0
Miss Thompson	2	10	0
— Tunstall, Esq	1	0	0
Watkin Jones, Esq	1	0	0
S B Merriman, Esq	1	1	0
Small Sums	2	7	6
Per Miss Hughes:—			
Mrs Kenny	1	0	0
Andrew Rogers, Esq	1	0	0
Small Sums	0	9	0
Per Major Loftus:—			
Hon. Mrs. Butler	1	0	0
Per Rev. C. M. Fleury, D D:—			
A Scatholder	2	0	0
Mrs Montgomery, Upper Mount-street	2	0	0
Sir John Kingstown James, Bart	1	0	0
Hon R H Hutchinson	2	0	0
Miss Hardy	3	0	0
Miss Simmons	1	5	0
Archdeacon Roe	1	0	0
Per Mrs Taylor:—			
Small Sums	1	12	6
Per Mrs Deverill:—			
Dr. Deverill	1	0	0
Mrs. Glorney	1	0	0
Small Sums	2	3	0
Per Mrs Craig:—			
James Craig, Esq	1	0	0
Mrs Craig	1	0	0
A Friend	0	2	6
Per Theodore Billing, Esq:—			
Theodore Billing, Esq	1	5	0
Mrs Billing	1	0	0
Miss E Hepenstal	1	0	0
Miss L Hepenstal	1	0	0
Small Sums	1	5	0
Per John Fry, Esq:—			
Henry L Fry, Esq	2	2	0
William H Fry, Esq	2	2	0
Mrs Fry	1	0	0
Miss Fry	1	0	0
George Hodges, Esq	2	0	0
Joseph Manning, Esq	1	0	0
Two Friends	3	0	0
— Casson, Esq	2	0	0
John Holmes, Esq	1	0	0
R Bolton, Esq	1	0	0
G Brassington, Esq	1	0	0
James Booth, Esq	3	0	0
Per Miss A Mahony:—			
Mrs Godfrey, Glasgow	1	0	0
Miss Anna Read	1	0	0
Mrs M'Cully	1	0	0
Brought from other side	2	2	8
Small Sums	2	5	2
Per Mrs W A Duke:—			
Mrs Hardman	3	0	0
Mrs W Duke	2	0	0
Mrs Vincent	2	0	0
Mrs Hodges	1	0	0
Dr. Clarke	1	0	0
Dr. Duke	1	0	0
Mrs Topham	1	0	0
Mr Purser	1	1	0
Mr W Geoghegan	1	0	0
Mrs Topham	1	0	0
In small donations	6	0	0

Names of persons who have kindly promised to collect £10 or upwards:—

Adams, Mrs, 71, Upper Leeson-street.
Anderson, Edward, Esq, 68, Grafton-street.
Armstrong, David, Esq., Lower Baggot-street.
Barker, Miss, 5, Heytesbury terrace.
Barrett, F, Esq, 1, Harrington-street.
Battersby, W, Esq, Upper Rathmines.
Baxter, Robert, Esq, Ballina.
Baxter, Mrs, Ballina.
Billing, Theodore, Esq, Mount-street.
Boileau, Mrs, 10, Waterloo Road.
Boxwell, Miss, Wexford.
Boxwell, Miss E, Wexford.
Brabazon, Miss, Ontario terrace, Rathmines.
Brooks, Mrs, Bushfield Avenue, Sandford.
Browne, Miss, 30, Upper Leeson-street.
Bucknall, Mrs, Leeson-street.
Burton, E T, Esq, 17, Richmond-street.
Callaghan, Mr, 29, Lower Camden street.
Carey, Mr William, York-street.
Carleton, Miss, 37, Harcourt-street.
Carmichael, Rev F F, 89, Lower Leeson-street.
Carvigee, Captain, Cork-street.
Carroll, Miss, 56, Lower Mount-street.
Cary, Mr, Ely-place.
Christian, Miss, Sligo.
Christie, —, Esq, Castlewood-avenue.
Clibborn, Mrs, Eagle-terrace, Upper Leeson-street.
Collins, Robert, Esq, Heytesbury-street.
Collis, Robert, Esq, 59, Upper Leeson-street.
Cordner, Pendock, Esq, Ranelagh-road.
Courtenay, Richard, Esq, Ranelagh-road.
Craig, Mrs, 47, George-street, South.
Crawford, Mrs, 4, Upper Camden-street.
Cullen, Miss, 74, Waterloo-road.
Cuthbert, Robert, Esq, 1, Manders-terrace.
Danford, Rev Henry, Omagh.
Day, Miss, 6, Williamstown Avenue.
Deverill, Mrs, Clanbrassil-street.
Dowd, Miss, Crumlin Park, Crumlin.
Duke, Mrs, Molyneux Asylum, Peter-street.
Dunlop, A A, Esq, Lower Baggot-street.
Dunne, James P, Esq, 61, Rathmines.
Eland, Miss, 11, Mountpleasant.
Evans, Mr Thomas, 58, Mountpleasant-square, East.
Fleury, Miss, 24, Upper Leeson-street.
Fry, John, Esq, Woodlands.
Garnett, Mrs, Arch Hall, Navan.
Geale, Miss, 17, Molesworth-street.
Gaskin, Mrs, 32, Upper Leeson-street.
George, John, Esq, Pembroke-road.
Gerrard, Mrs, 3, Longwood Avenue.
Goldsmith, Joseph, Esq, Sackville-street.
Gregg, Mrs, 118, Upper Leeson-street.
Hamilton, Mrs, 116, Stephen's-green.
Hargreave, Mrs, 37, York-street.
Harricks, Mr, Gardiner-street.
Harrison, John, Esq, Mountpleasant-square.
Hayes, Mrs, 36, College-green.
Healy, Dr, 95, Harcourt-street.
Herbert, George, Esq, 117, Grafton-street.
Hobson, Samuel, Esq, Molesworth-street.
Hobson, Rev William, Monkstown.
Houston, John, Esq., Prospect Villa, Rathgar.
Hyndman, T W, Esq, Royal Bank, Foster-place.
Hyndman, Miss M, 4, Eglinton-terrace.
Ireland, Mrs, Stephen's-green.
Jackson, Miss, 5, Lower Fitzwilliam-street.
Johnston, Allen, Esq.
Jones, Miss, 5, Cambridge-terrace, Rathgar.
King, Miss, Dublin.
Lambert, Mrs., Brooklawn, co. Mayo.
Leet, Rev. Ambrose, 89, Lower Leeson-street.
Lilly, Mr. John, Bride-street.
Lobel, Miss 6, Waterloo-terrace.
Loftus, Major, Mespil-parade.
Love, Miss, 42, Rathmines.
Maguire, Henry, Esq, Garville terrace, Rathgar.
M'Alpine Lambert, Esq, 3 Richmond Hill.
M'Calla, John, Esq, Ballina.
M'Loughlin, Miss, 5, Northumberland road.
Morgan, Miss, 26, York street.
Moore, Miss, 26, Upper Merrion street.
Morrison, Henry, Esq, Westmoreland street.
Murphy, William, Esq, 38, Lower Buckingham street.
Murray, Frederick William, Esq, 10, Hume street.
Neligan, Mrs, Maurice, 3, Heytesbury Terrace.
Newenham, Mr, 26, Lower Camden street.
O'Hara, Miss, York street.
Patterson, Mrs, Leeson street.
Peter, Miss, 88, Harcourt street.
Pigott, Mr H. R. 139, Lower Baggot street.
Prior, Miss Alice, Upper Leeson street.
Rae, Miss, 50, Leinster road, Rathmines.
Rawson, Mrs, Havelock House, Rathgar.
Reynolds, Mr, Hotel, Upper Sackville street.
Robinson, Miss, Spring Hill, Dalkey.
Roe, Mr, 1, Rehoboth place.
Stawell, Mrs, Harrogate.
Sawyer, Dr T H, 137, Stephen's-green.
Scott, Rev Thomas, Barmeen, Rathmines.
Scott, Miss Alice, 11, Charlemont Mall.
Shaw, Mrs Platamus, Upper Leeson-street.
Short, John, Esq, Lower Leeson-street.
Short, Miss, 9, Rathmines-road.
Sibthorpe, John, Esq, Upper Leeson-street.
Simpson, L, Esq, South Anne-street.
Stewart, Miss, 10, Eagle-terrace, Upper Leeson-street.
Stewart, Miss G, Killencoole, county Louth.
Thompson, Mr, 21, Saint Andrew-street.
Townsend, Horace, Esq, Trinity College.
Turbett, Edward B, Esq, 7, Wicklow-street.
Wake, Miss, Upper Merrion-street.
Whelan, William, Esq, Ballina.
White, James, Esq, 61, Waterloo-road.
Wharton, Miss, York-street.
Wight, William, Esq, 45, Upper Leeson-street.
Wight, Holyoake, Esq, Sion House, Stourbridge.
Willison, Miss, Cork.
Wilson, Mrs, 52, Upper Mount-street.
Wilson, Mrs, 103, Upper Rathmines.
Wilmot, Miss, 45, Stephen's-green.
Winstanley, E, Esq, 45, Upper Leeson-street.
Winstanley, Miss, 45, Upper Leeson-street.
Wright, Mrs, Eustace-street.

Contributions to the proposed New Asylum and Church will be thankfully received by any of the Trustees; the Members of the Provisional Committee; the Chaplains; Mr. Thomas Evans, 12, D'Olier-street, Dublin; the Assistant-Secretary, Molyneux Asylum, 34, Peter-street, Dublin; and also at Messrs. La Touche's Bank, Castle-street; Provincial Bank, William-street; Royal Bank, Foster-place; or Messrs. Boyle, Low, Pim, & Co., College-green.

N.B.—At every Election for inmates, each Contributor or Collector is entitled *for life* to one Vote for every 10*l*. paid in. Contributions may be made to the Church or Institution separately.

Collecting Cards can be had on application to the Assistant-Secretary, Molyneux Asylum, Peter-street.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

BALLINASLOE FAIR.

On Tuesday, 4th, Wednesday, 5th, Thursday, 6th, and Friday, 7th OCTOBER,

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAINS

as under, will run to and from Ballinasloe, viz:—

From Dublin to Ballinasloe at 5 o'clock, Morning; arriving in Ballinasloe about 8.45.

From Galway to Ballinasloe at six o'clock, Morning; arriving in Ballinasloe about 7.30.

From Ballinasloe to Galway at 4½ o'clock, Evening; arriving at Galway about 6 o'clock.

The above trains will call at immediate Stations to take up Passengers for Ballinasloe only.

N.B.—Third Class Passengers will be booked by the Up Train leaving Ballinasloe at 2. 1 p.m., for all Stations at which this Train calls, as per Company's Time Table.

The usual 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Fares will be charged.

SPECIAL CATTLE TRAINS

At Reduced Rates, will run from Ballinasloe.

W. FORBES, Manager.

On the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th October, the Trains leaving Dublin at 4 p.m., will stop at Maynooth and Kilcock to take up Passengers for Ballinasloe only.

Broadstone, Dublin, 20th September, 1859.

GALWAY LINE.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LIMITED

10, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated under the Limited Liability Acts of 1856 and 1857, whereby the liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Subscription.

CAPITAL, £500,000 in 50,000 SHARES of £10 each, with power to increase.

DEPOSIT £2 PER SHARE: £1 FURTHER PAYABLE UPON ALLOTMENT.

By the terms of the ARTICLES of ASSOCIATION, no CALL can EXCEED £3 per Share, and an interval of THREE MONTHS at least must elapse between each Call.

IRISH COMMITTEE OFFICES, 4, COLLEGE GREEN. Dublin, 1st October, 1859.

The Committee beg to intimate that they will continue to sit from day to day, to consider applications for the small portion of the stock now remaining unissued in this Company.

We have the honour to remain, your faithful servants,

DENIS KIRWAN, D.L., J.P., Castle Hacket, County Galway, CHAIRMAN.
JAMES LAMBERT, Lord Mayor, Mansion House, Dublin.
M. O'REILLY DEASE, D.L., J.P., Dee Farm, Dunleer, County Louth.
JOHN CONOLLY, Chairman of Waterford and Limerick Railway Company.
REDMOND CARROLL, Lord Mayor-elect, Dublin.
DAVID M'BIRNEY, J.P. (M'Birney, Collis, and Co.), Aston's-quay.
P. M'EVOY GARTLAN, Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
JEREMIAH DUNNE, J.P., Director of the National Bank, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
ROBERT O'BRIEN, T.C. (Whelan and O'Brien), Smithfield, Dublin.
WILLIAM F. GREENE, Belvidere-place, Dublin, and Ballymoney.

DUBLIN OFFICES, 4, COLLEGE-GREEN.

Legal Posting.

IN CHANCERY.

In the Matter of Anne Rodger, otherwise Martin, Petitioner; William Rodger and Others, Respondents. Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850.

Anne Hill, Executrix of Anne Rodger, Petitioner; Same and Others, Respondents. Supplemental Cause Petition under same Act.

PURSUANT to my Certificate, bearing date the 9th day of September, 1859, all that and those the House and Premises in William-street and Peter-street, in the Town of Drogheda, now or late in the tenancy or occupation of William Graham, John Murphy, Moses Kincaid, Matthew Ternan, William Moore, and William Kertland, held under Lease for Three Lives renewable for ever: And also the House or Store with the back-ground and Premises situate on the North Quay, in the said Town of Drogheda, formerly in possession of Matthew Fegan, held under the Corporation of Drogheda, for the term of 99 years, by Lease dated the 1st day of March, 1780, ordered to be Sold by the decree made in these matters, bearing date the 5th day of February, 1857, will be set up to be Sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of October, 1859, at the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in said Town of Drogheda, by Mr. Robert Bedford Daly, who is authorised and directed by the said Certificate to receive the biddings for the said Houses, Stores, Tenements, and Premises, and to transmit same to me, whereupon I will declare the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1859.

WILLIAM BROOKE.

WELLINGTON SHEGOG, Solicitor for Petitioner, 12, Gt. Charles-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

TRAFALGAR-TERRACE, MONKSTOWN.---To be Let, elegantly Furnished, till the 1st of June next, one of the very desirable modern Houses in this favourite locality. It commands a beautiful, uninterrupted view of the Bay, and is within a few minutes' walk of the Railway Station, Baths, and Places of Worship. There are two handsome Reception Rooms, four Bedchambers, Water Closet, Green-house, comfortable Servants' Rooms; Kitchen with Range, Butler's Pantry, &c.; Garden at the rear, with Coach-house and Stabling.—Apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

Auction.

In Chancery.

Highly Important and Extensive Sale of First-class Jewellery, Watches, Silver Plate, and Sheffield Plated Ware, the genuine and select Stock of the late Mr. Thomas Bennett, of No. 75, Grafton-street.

In the Matter of Bennetts, Minors.

To be Peremptorily Sold by Auction, in the ensuing Month (by Order of Jeremiah Murphy, Esq., the Master in this matter, bearing date the 27th of July, 1859), the valuable and carefully-selected Stock of this respectable Establishment, the well known character of which will afford the best guarantee of the quality of each article.

The stock will remain on Private Sale, much under cost prices, until a week previous to the Auction, when it will be removed to the Auctioneer's Rooms for convenience of Public Sale.

The Auctioneer is, in the meantime, authorised (with the approval of the Master), to Dispose of the Interest and Goodwill of the Premises in GRAFTON-STREET, together with the costly and suitable Fixtures, and any portion of the Stock at a valuation.—For further particulars apply to

CHARLES BENNETT, Auctioneer, 6 Upper Ormond-quay.

PERRY'S OUTFIT, TRUNK, AND PORTMANTEAU MANUFACTORY, 11 GRAFTON-STREET. Price 4d.; by Post, 5d.

Wants.

FIRST-CLASS TUTOR.---Just disengaged, and wants a re-appointment in a nobleman's or gentleman's family, a first-class Classical and Mathematical Tutor, including French, German, Drawing, &c. References of the first respectability.

Apply to G. P., at Mr. POWELL'S, No. 2, Upper Sackville-street.

COOK (Good Plain), in a gentleman's family, where a housemaid is kept, an active young Woman, who would make herself generally useful, understands soups, pastries, and made dishes; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is now in town.

Address M. C. D., 11, Grafton-street, or 1, Merrion-row.

Wanted.

WANTED, a first-rate COOK, for the Mess of the 2nd Battalion 10th Regiment. None need apply unless they can furnish the highest Testimonials.

Apply to Captain HENDERSON, Mess President, Curragh Camp.

WANTED, for the Country, a respectable Woman, to act as COOK, and attend to a small Dairy. No Kitchen-maid kept. Apply, by letter, "W. B. Cook," to the Office of this Paper, enclosing copy of last discharge.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

With which are united the "ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE," ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Offices...... {345 STRAND, LONDON, W.C; 90 HIGH STREET, OXFORD; and 109 GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Tables of Rates. Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information, may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM, FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.

N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, FOUNDED 1838.

HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND, 60, *UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.*

TWENTIETH REPORT.

The TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of the LIFE ASSOCIATION of SCOTLAND was held within the Head Office, on the 9th August, 1859, in terms of the Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Sir JAMES FORREST, Bart., of COMISTON, in the Chair.

The following are the principal statements in the DIRECTORS' REPORT, submitted to the Meeting:—

During the Year ending 5th April last, Applications for NEW LIFE ASSURANCES were received to the extent of..........1200, for £614,618 4 8
Of which the Directors accepted......1011, for 486,639 4 8
The ANNUAL PREMIUMS on these were.......... 16,615 9 8

There were also transacted 21 LIFE ANNUITIES at the price of..........£16,205 3 4

The GROSS ANNUAL INCOME from Premiums of Assurance and Interest on Investments is £151,978 15s. 2d.

The PROGRESSIVE INCREASE of the Business is shown in the following Table:—

Assurances since December, 1838, to these dates.				Annual Income.
5th April, 1841	149	for	£75,699	£2,709
1844	489	„	261,569	8,321
1847	895	„	489,017	14,630
1850	2,423	„	1,085,936	32,582
1853	6,094	„	2,320,938	67,536
1856	9,045	„	3,737,773	109,601
1859	12,220	„	5,856,643	151,078

Dublin, 60, Upper Sackville-street. JAMES FORBES, Sec.

AGENT. Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

THE PUBLIC LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 7 & 8 VICT., CAP. 110.

CAPITAL.

The Deed of Settlement empowers the Directors to extend the Capital to ONE MILLION STERLING. All the Commencing Capital has been subscribed by a body of Shareholders.

CHIEF OFFICES:—47, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. W. F. CAMPBELL, M.P., Stratheden House, Knightsbridge.
Sir PHILIP H. CLARKE, Bart., Whetstone, near Barnet Herts.
G. J. FARRANCE, Esq., Upper Belgrave Place, Eaton Square
L. LAWRENCE, Esq., Grange Road, Dalston.
E. G. BRADLEY, Esq., Hampstead.
F. A. BURGETT, Esq., Abingdon Villas, Kensington.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF LONDON, Charing Cross Branch, 450 STRAND.

MANAGING DIRECTOR, GEORGE JOHN FARRANCE, Esq.

THE LIFE ASSURANCE AND IMMEDIATE ENDOWMENT CLASSES enable persons of all ages to acquire wealth for themselves or others at a small outlay.

By paying a single Premium of One Guinea to each Class, (without incurring any liability,) males or females, residing in any part of the United Kingdom, may enter either, or all the Life Assurance and Immediate Endowment Classes, A, B, C, D, or E, described on the next page.

No medical examination, or refferences to friends as to personal history, habits, &c., are required on entry.

The pecuniary advantages conferred on the members of each Class, are:—

1. A LIFE ASSURANCE for the representatives of the first Member of each Class who dies.

2. An IMMEDIATE ENDOWMENT for the member of each Class *(while living)* who holds the next succeeding number in the Class to that held by the deceased member.

*** *Public and Private Agents wanted in London, and in every part of the United Kingdom*

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 22 VIC., CAP. XXV.

For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.

CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON; DUBLIN—24 DAME-STREET.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000, With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.

The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.

The Assets exceed £220,000

The Uncalled Capital exceeds £160,000.

PRESIDENT: The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Chairman, George Alexander Hamilton, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT:

Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policyholders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.

Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee.*

The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury, Poor Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms throughout the kingdom.

WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society, 24, Dame-street, Dublin.

Cards.

J. O'GORMAN, AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR, 53, WESTLAND-ROW.

Auctions, both Agricultural and otherwise, conducted in all parts of Ireland free of travelling charges.

Cash advanced on all description of property sent in for sale.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELER ON GLASS, IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

B. M'MULLEN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. GOODLAND, 54, DAWSON STREET.

Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings.

SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.

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THE PROTESTANT AND CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY PAPER.
"THE SATURDAY HERALD,"
A First-class Weekly Paper, of sixteen pages, the first number of which was issued on Saturday, the 17th inst., is now published every Saturday.

The "SATURDAY HERALD" contains a full account of all the Ecclesiastical, Army, Navy, Parliamentary, Agricultural, and Commercial Intelligence of the past week. Reports of all Fairs, Markets, and other events of interest of the week; together with all the Latest Telegraphic Intelligence up to the hour of going to press.

"THE SATURDAY HERALD" will be always distinguished as a firm supporter of Protestantism, an upholder of the Constitutions of the Country, and an advocate of useful and necessary Reforms. Its Leading Articles will be written by men of talent and ability; its Reporting and Selections will be carefully attended to; and no pains will be spared to supply what has hitherto been an acknowledged want—viz., a First-Class Protestant Weekly Paper, at a price which will place it at the command of every class of the Protestant community.

To accomplish this neither trouble nor outlay will be spared and its promoters feel confident of meriting and obtaining that most liberal support which has been bestowed on its daily contemporary, THE IRISH TIMES, by the Conservative and Protestant Public of Ireland.

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Miscellaneous.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
or Painless Tooth and Stump extraction by Congelation (without Chloriform). Although simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with the Enamel Cement each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET, (Four Doors from College-green.

COUNTY MAYO.
ROYAL HOTEL, BALLINA
MR. JOHN PRESCOTT,
Having become Proprietor of this Old-Established Hotel, respectfully intimates that he has fitted it up in a superior style, with entirely new Furniture, and is determined, by strict personal attention in all its departments, to render it a comfortable temporary Residence for Tourists, Travellers, Commercial Gentlemen, and Families.
Every possible attention will be paid to the comfort of the guests. Materials will be genuine, charges moderate, attendance punctual, and nothing left undone calculated to make the Royal Hotel a desirable abode.
Apartments are appropriated especially to Commercial Gentlemen.
Ballina, 10th August, 1859.

JOHN SMITHSON,
51 and 52 CAPEL-STREET,
Wholesale Agent for Prices' Patent Candle Co.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises, having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Gluckman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
FRANCIS FALKNER begs to inform his customers and the public that he has opened his New Establishment, 83, GRAFTON-STREET.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COAL IMPORTER,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET, DUBLIN.
The best article supplied at the Lowest Market Rates. Safety Furniture Vans, Piano-Forte Vans, Floats and Spring Carts, on Hire Cheap, and at a moment's notice.
LIVERY STABLES and Sales by Commission, of Horses, Carriages, &c. daily.
BEVERLY SMYTH, PROPRETOR,
30, SOUTH ANNE-STREET.

THE COAL TRADE.
I take the earliest opportunity of informing my Friends and the Public that the price of Coals is again reduced. Present price of Picked Whitehaven, 14s. per Ton. Such of my friends as have not laid in their Winter Stock should do so at once, as, no doubt, a change of weather will affect the market. I am always prepared with the best article that care can procure, and from my position and arrangements, after 24 years' experience, I think I can, with confidence, undertake to execute, with justice to my patrons, any orders I may be favoured with. I have the assistance of an active man of business, whose duty shall always be to guard against fraud of any kind, as I am exclusively confined to a family trade. In acknowledging, with gratitude, the support I have received from a generous and discerning Public, I have only to say that my best attention shall at all times be paid to any orders I may be favoured with.
WILLIAM REDMOND,
Late of 44, Dawson-street.
General and Central Whitehaven Coal Office, 16, South Anne-street, October 6th, 1859.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 LOFTUS-LANE, (Capel-street.)
Manufacturer, of
Paliasses, Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Also Spring Mattrasses.

LIQUID GAS,
and LAMPS for burning same may be obtained of
BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO.,
23, MARY-STREET.

H. LEEDOM AND CO.
beg to offer the following on the lowest terms for Cash:—
WAX, SPERM, AND PRICE'S COMPOSITE CANDLES
Of every description;
LE CORDIER'S FINEST COLZA OIL.
HAMPTON LEEDOM AND CO.,
Chandlers and Oil Merchants,
Agents to Price's Patent Candle Co.,
34 AND 35, MOORE-STREET.

WEST OF ENGLAND
SPERM, WAX, & COMPOSITE CANDLES.--
The attention of the public is invited to the WEST OF ENGLAND COMPANY'S new, beautiful, and highly-finished manufactures in Sperm, Wax, and Composite Candles, Night and Chamber Lights, &c., which are denser in material, superior in colour, and of greater brilliancy and economy in use, than any other candles hitherto invented.
THE WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY'S FANCY DEPARTMENT
is replete with the most récherché and fashionable as well as economical soaps for the toilet, in Almond, Rose, Windsor, Glycerine, and other beautiful varieties.
For household purposes, the Company's fine, strong best brown, and superior white soaps, cannot be too highly commended, for their eminently active properties in washing and as a matter of real domestic economy.
All the above are sold by most respectable chandlers in Ireland.
The attention of Manufacturers is also called to the Company's Brown and White Oil Soaps which, in the great manufacturing districts of England, are fast superseding every other description.
Dealers and the Trade are invited to call on the Company's Agents,
MESSRS. COCKLE AND HOPKINS,
9, Temple-lane Dublin.

FRED LEWIS'S TROTTER OIL.
is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S MARROW OIL is warranted pure and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED LEWIS,
WHOLESALE PERFUMER & REFINED SOAP MAKER, FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

NEW GAS REGULATOR AND PURIFIER.
Messrs. Defries and Sons, of London, having taken out a Patent for the above new Gas Burner, we beg to announce that we have just made arrangements with them for the special sale of it.
This artistic and complete burner is the most economical ever introduced, and is the admiration of all scientific men, on account of the various qualities it possesses.
First—It purifies the gas by filtration, and allows no more gas to pass through the burner than is absolutely required to give a full, clear, and brilliant light.
Second—It effectually checks all undue pressure, and does away with the unpleasant flickering and noise caused by the same.
Third—The interior is anti-corrosive, and is impossible to get out of order, and when once set right it will last for years.
Fourth—This Burner answers with any common nib, and is unerring in its operation.
Fifth—It can be fitted by the most inexperienced hand.
Sixth—Though last, not least—it effects a Saving of 25 per cent.
Price 1s. 3d. each.
GREGG & SON (Sole Agents),
Lamp Makers & Gas Fitters,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.

CLARE-STREET FIRE.
John Maguire, Fruiterer, 1, Clare-street, in whose concerns the fire occurred, on the morning of the 3rd of October, acknowledges to have received from the Patriotic Insurance Company, College-green, the sum of sixty pounds, being the amount of his demand in full on the Company; and he begs to thank them for their prompt settlement of his claim. He also begs to thank his kind neighbours for their exertions in extinguishing the fire on the above occasion.
Dublin, 5th October, 1859.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWING-ROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS,
And all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

COMPLETION OF WAREROOMS AND WORKSHOPS, 10 DAWSON-STREET.
JOHN MAGUIRE, Manufacturing Ironmonger, Brush Maker, Plumber, Gasfitter, and Copper Smith, begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their continued kind patronage during his alterations and improvements. His Warerooms are now complete, and his stock comprises the newest goods selected from the best makers. viz.;—
Close and Open Kitchen Ranges and Roasting Jacks.
Kitchen Furniture, Cutlery, and Japanned Trays.
Portable Mangles, Knife Cleaners, and Linen Pressers.
Gurney's Patent Stoves and Hot Water Batteries.
Refrigerators and Ice-Making Machines.
Marble-top Tables and Bronzed Flower Stands.
Garden Chairs, Vases, Garden Engines.
London Tea Urns and Swing Kettles.
Bronzed Umbrella and Hat Stands.
Moderateur Lamps, Electro-plated Ware.
Dish Covers, Baths, Brushes, Chamois.
Whitfield's Patent Fireproof Safes and Boxes.
Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, and Portable Chairs.
Scales and Weights for the farm, dairy, and pantry.
Bronzed and Berlin Black Fenders and Fire Irons.
Eastwood's and Atmospheric Dash Churns.
Saddlery, Horse Clothing, Whips, Brushes, and Chamois.
Builders' Ironmongery at reduced prices.
N.B.—The Manufactory has undergone improvements, and the Machinery perfected, which will enable J. M. to execute all orders with despatch.
Goods marked in plain figures. Terms moderate.
IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY 10, DAWSON-STREET.

GRATES, CHIMNEYPIECES, FENDERS, AND FIRE IRONS.
a very extensive Stock of the above Articles will be found at J. EDMUNDSON AND CO'S WAREROOMS.
The designs are the newest and most beautiful, and the workmanship is the best. The prices are very moderate.
J. E. and Co's stock of Iron Bedsteads and Children's Cots will be found on inspection to be very large and complete. To this department they have appropriated a large new Show Room, erected for the purpose. The prices range from 11s. upwards.
J. E. and Co. would respectfully request parties about to furnish their houses to inspect their Warerooms, which contain a complete assortment of every description of House Furnishing Ironmongery.
They will only enumerate a few of the leading Articles.
ELECTRO-PLATE IN TEA SETS.
Forks, Spoons, Fruit Knives and Forks, &., &c.;
LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS AND KETTLES,
Britannia Metal, Plated, and Block Tin Dish Covers,
Best Table Cutlery,
TEA TRAYS, &c.
MODERATOR LAMPS,
IN CHINA AND BRONZE,
A beautiful assortment of Gas Fittings in Bronze, Ormolu and Gas Lustres;
Hall Lights, &c.;
Kitchen Ranges and Cooking Apparatus on the most improved and economical construction.
House Furnishing Ironmongery and Gas Fitting Warerooms, 34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.
Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes.

PLATE GLASS DOMES are the newest invention and best substitute for the old Skylight; they are economical and ornamental, and can be had any size Plain or Obscured, at
WALTER BURKE'S,
93, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, Dublin.

FLASK OIL, Sugar Candy, Maccaroni, Vermicelli just arrived from Leghorn, Rotterdam, &c.
THOMAS H. EVANS,
67, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET,
Offers above to the Trade on moderate terms, together with a large stock of Coffees, Spices, &c.

BRIGGS' PATENT COLZA OIL FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable TRINITY CORPORATION and the BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland,
A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT PLACE, Dublin.

INVALIDS' AND CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
FACTORY & BAZAAR, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-ST.
THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND BEST assortment of the above at prices most moderate, will be found worthy the attention of Strangers and others visiting Dublin.
KIRBY'S PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTORY,
15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WARE ROOMS.
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to Furnish or change Residence, in the expectancy that *the established reputation for the Manufacture* of good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of Prices, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marquetrie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawingroom, Library, Boudoir, Parlour, and Bedroom, as well as every new material in Curtain fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including damasks, Chintzes Silks, Brocatelles, Reps, Muslins, &c.
Good Pure Mattresses, unequalled in price or value.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE FIRST COST PRICE OF TEA.
The Dealer whose ready money trade is so extensive that he can go with the cash to "first hands," and buy a whole "chop"—comprising several hundred chests of the finest Tea imported—will, undoubtedly, purchase such Tea, if he be a judge of quality, many pence per lb. under the price paid by dealers whose limited trade does not admit of transactions with "first hands." Now, whilst the prices realised at those *confidential sales* are, for obvious reasons, suppressed, it is amusing to see the long credit cost of Tea paraded in the newspapers, for the purpose of inducing tea drinkers to believe that they cannot obtain the best Tea under the advertised cost, arrived at through the medium of Brokers' auctions, middle merchants, riskingcredit prices, &c. Being unfettered with a wholesale credit trade, it is not incumbent on me, as it is on others, to support small retailers, by publishing *high* figures. Consequently, it is quite natural that I should be regarded by all those dealers, both large and small, who are wedded to monopoly by the long credit system, as an enemy to be opposed in every possible way. But to their antagonism I need have no objection, inasmuch as my Tea Establishment becomes thereby more generally known.
My highest price for Black Tea, Assam Pekoe Souchong, or Congou flavour, is 3s. 8d. per lb., cash.
JAMES LYNCH,
Dealer exclusively in Tea,
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE ROYAL PATENT CAKE FOR CATTLE is a valuable combination of nutritive food, according with all chemical authority as to the imperative necessity for a mixed diet in order to benefit the animal organisation. It has been pronounced by analyses and testimonials, and will be found *superior to Oil Cake*, or any known material in the *nutritive* and *digestive properties* necessary to feed and fatten Stock. Two tons are equal to *three of Linseed Cake*, and its nutritive value, compared with the *best Hay, is as eight to one*. (For proof see chemical analysis and testimonials.) Price £12 10s. per Ton. Free to railway in Manchester. Trial Cases, containing 1½ Cwt., including Case, forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order for 20s.
Now sold at a reduction of twenty per cent.
THE ORIGINAL FOOD FOR CATTLE
is the *undisputed invention* of Mr. John Fawcett, Albert Works, Strangeways, Manchester, who, while carrying on business at *his works*, Green-lane, Hull, manufactured it during 17 months for "Thorley." This statement has gone the rounds of the British press uncontradicted. It is of invaluably efficacy in promoting economically the *general condition of horses*—in giving superior taste and quantity to the milk from Cows, and additional flavour and quality to the flesh of Pigs—in supporting Sheep during lambing season, and stimulating the *growth* and supplying the *strength* of *young stock*. (See testimonials.) Trial cases, at 10s. and 20s. each, forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Carriage paid to any railway station for 40s. Cwt. Casks, containing 450 Feeds, and 46s. Cwt. Cases, containing 450 Feeds in Packages.
Manufacturers of British Ammoniacal Guano, in Bags, £6 10s. per Ton. Phosphated Guano, in Bags, £8 10s. per Ton. Superphosphate of Lime, in Bags, £7 10s. per Ton.—Vitriolised Peruvian Guano, in Bags, £12 10s. per Ton.
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers, Messrs. THOMAS RETIGAN and COMPANY, Albert Works, Strangeways, Manchester, and Green-lane Works, Hull. OFFICES, ALBERT BUILDINGS, CORPORATION-STREET, MANCHESTER.
DUBLIN DEPOT—Mr. JAMES WM. MACKEY, Seed Merchant, 40, Westmorland-street.
N.B.—Influential applications for Agencies from unrepresented districts will be entertained and liberal terms accorded.

Medical.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, capaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in these complaints.—Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings.
"Country Patients," by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'Clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET DUBLIN.

HYDROPATHY.—MALVERN HOUSE, HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, DELGANY, COUNTY WICKLOW.
DOCTOR W. ALFRED JOHNSON, son of Dr. Edward Johnson, of Great Malvern, author of "Life, Health, and Disease," "Domestic Practice of Hydropathy," &c., having settled in Ireland, has built a *Hydropathic Establishment* at Delgany, which is conducted on the principles adopted in Great Malvern. The purity of the water and bracing properties of the mountain air equal those of Malvern, whilst the scenery in the vicinity of the Establishment far exceeds in beauty and variety that to be found in the neighbourhood of any similar Establishment in Great Britain. "Bedside Letters on Hydropathy," by W. Alfred Johnson, M.D., L.S.A. (Third Edition, enlarged, with forty-eight additional Cases.) Curry and Co., Sackville-street, Dublin, and post free from the Author for twenty Stamps. "Dr. Johnson deals with the topic in the truest spirit of the scientific Physician."—*Warder*. Doctor Johnson may be consulted at 27, Kildare-street, Dublin, every Monday, from Two to Four.

Education.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.
SUNNY BANK, ALDERLEY EDGE, near Manchester, conducted by Miss SOMERVILLE and qualified Assistants.
Terms and References on application.

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY,
HAWTHORN HALL, WILMSLOW, near MANCHESTER.
Conducted by Dr. SOMERVILLE, and well-qualified English and Foreign Assistants.
The branches taught are the Greek, Latin, French, and German Languages; History, Geography, Arithmetic, Mathematics in every department, Astronomy, Mechanics, &c. The domestic comfort of the pupils is most strictly attended to by Mrs. Somerville and Assistants.—Prospectuses, with terms, will be forwarded to any applicant.

Dress.

MRS. CAMERON
begs to announce to her friends and the public her removal to 73, GRAFTON-STREET, and also her return from Paris and London, and the arrival of her New Goods, Mantles, Millinery, &c., &c.
73, GRAFTON-STREET.
Mrs. C. calls particular attention to the Mourning Department, which will be found replete with every article for Complimentary and Family Mourning.

OPENED THIS DAY.
A. CAMERON, having opened those Extensive Premises, 73, GRAFTON-STREET, with a carefully selected Stock of Silks, Fancy Dresses, Shawls, Millinery, Mantles, Ribbons, &c., &c., hopes, by unremitting attention to business, combined with his extensive experience as Silk buyer in some of the leading Establishments in the City, to procure a share of public patronage.
By purchasing at this Establishment parties will secure the following advantages:—
All Goods of the newest description.
No Goods kept of an inferior quality.
Every Novelty, as it appears in London and Paris, may be had at moderate prices.
73, GRAFTON-STREET.

BLACK SILKS.
S. OLDHAM and SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Solicit attention to a large Stock of
BLACK FRENCH GLACES,
of the most superior make, Pure Silk,
Specially contracted for during the late depression in the French Markets, and which they have just received.
They are of the same manufacture for which their house has been celebrated for so many years, and they are enabled to sell them much under present prices for similar goods.

THE KNICKERBOCKERS.—
MESSRS. ROGERS, BAKER, & CO., of 71, GRAFTON-STREET, beg to inform the Gentlemen of Ireland that they were the first to introduce the new style of Dressing and Shooting Trousers into this country—the ridiculous pretensions of other parties in Dublin notwithstanding, who have only a common Trousers, with a tuck in them like an old woman's petticoat. The genuine article, as worn at *Paris* and *London*, can be only had at ROGERS BAKER, & CO'S., and can be worn as a Breeches, with Stockings, or with Leggings of the same material *en suite*, or of buff leather, and also with long Boots. Noblemen and Gentlemen living in the country, by sending us their height and weight, can be furnished with these unique articles of dress on six hours' notice.
ROGERS, BAKER, & CO.,
71, GRAFTON-STREET.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
GO FOR YOUR
STRAW BONNETS, HATS, &c.,
TO
BARNARDO'S,
36, MARY STREET.
The Largest and Cheapest Emporium in Dublin.

SHOOTING SUITS.
The Scotch Heather and Granite Mixture Tweeds for Shooting Suits.
A superb assortment of these Goods, suitable to the present season, has been received and is now on view.
The inspection of Gentlemen about to visit the Moors is respectfully solicited.
G. MACDONA,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE ROYAL
INVERNESS CAPE
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.
are now prepared with a
Large Stock
OF
INVERNESS CAPES,
in every variety of material suitable for the present season.
Also,
THE GENUINE-CUT
"KNICKERBOCKER TROUSERS,"
which, with LEGGINGS COMPLETE,
they are Selling for
TWENTY SHILLINGS.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO
TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
47, MARY-STREET.
P.S.—VEHICLES from Sackville-street to proceed by Abbey-street or Britain-street during the temporary stoppage of Henry-street.

AUTUMN and WINTER FASHIONS.
BROWN and PAYNE respectfully call attention to their READY-MADE STOCK of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, which will be found extensive, varied, and got up in the very best manner. Amongst the most fashionable Over-Coats for the Season will be found their
ROYAL INVERNESS CAPE,
PARIS WRAPPER, CARLTON,
ÆOLIAN MANTLE, and
ALBERT CAPE
at prices varying from Thirty Shillings to Four Guineas. Their Derby Lounge, and Shooting Suit, at Three Guineas, cannot be excelled for excellence of Material, Cut, and Workmanship.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIERS,
12 & 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

ARRIVAL
OF
OUR WINTER GOODS.
GEO. D. HIPWELL AND CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS
84, GRAFTON-ST.

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER,
MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
21, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,
Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials.
O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favoring them with their custom the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.
Mess and Servants Liveries furnished at prices allowing the smallest possible profit.

Money Market.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET—OCT. 6, 1859.

The English Funds have been very firm all day until about near the close, when a decline of one-eighth took place—for what cause it is difficult to tell, as money still is plenty, and the bullion has been added to greatly in the Bank of England. The supply of Stock yesterday was scanty, which should rather advance the prices than cause a decline. Consols were not quoted here for either cash or account; New Threes were firm for cash at last price, but not quoted for account, nor for new account; Local Debentures not quoted to-day; City and Ballast Debentures asked for; Limerick Railway Bonds of £500, five per cent. interest, two years to run, produced three-fourths premium; Bank Stock asked for; Hibernian Bank steady; Nationals sellers; Royals steady; British and Irish Steam sellers; City of Dublin Steam Ship Building Shares and Glasgow Steam Shares all asked for; Canal Stock sellers; Patriotic Insurance, first quoted ex d to-day at a slight decline; Gas on sale; Carysforts firm; Mining Company of Irelands sellers; Wicklow Coppers buyers at 49, sellers ask 50; Ballymenas, Co. Downs, Cork and Bandons for sale; Cork and Passage asked for; Belfast Junction steady, rather sellers; Droghedа Thirds advanced 10s.; Kingstown Stock for sale; Wicklows sellers; Dundalks asked for; Cashel Stock receded a shade; South Easterns and Killarneys buyers; Midlands firm; Warrenpoints declined 5s.; Kilkenny Stock buyers; Limericks advanced 5s.; Bandon Preference firm; Droghedas firm; Wicklows, Dundalks, and Cashels all firm; Kilkenny Preference Stock advanced £2 10s.; Limericks for sale. The railway receipts for past week have been, on the whole, very fair. The Cashel has improved £500, and the Midland declined £600, attributable to the Ballinasloe fair being held a week earlier last year.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	One and Six p.m. daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
America (New York & Bahamas)	Six p.m., September 30.
America (Boston) (Ll.)	Six p.m., October 7.
Brazil Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres (S.) ...	One p.m., October 9.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	Six p.m, October 9.
New Zealand, Australia, and Mauritius (S.). India (Bombay), (S). America (New York) (S.) ...	One p.m., October 11.
Canada (Ll.)	Six p.m., October 11.
America (New York), (Ll.) ...	Six p.m., October 14.
West Indies and Pacific(S.) Spain and Portugal (S.) ...	One p.m., October 16.
New Zealand, Australia, and Mauritius, *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., October 17.
India (Bombay), *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., October 17.
America(New York),(Ll.) Canada, by Canadian packet (Ll.) ...	Six p.m., October 18.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Southampton ...	One p.m., October 19.
America (Boston) (Ll.) ...	Six p.m., October 21.
West Coast of Africa (Ll.) ...	Six p.m., October 24.
America (New York) (S.) ...	One p.m., October 25.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles. Canada (Ll.)	Six p.m., October 25.
Spain and Portugal (S.). India (Bombay) (S)	One p.m., October 26.
America(New York and Bahamas) (Ll.)	Six p.m., October 28.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.
Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR---OCTOBER 7TH.
Morning Tide, 6. 20. Evening, 7. 2.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7.

THE number of letters which we have received respecting the operation and working of "Registry Journals," or "Black Lists," prove to demonstration that black mail to an enormous amount is annually levied off the traders of Dublin, and of the more important towns in Ireland. There are, it appears, no less than five different agencies at work, each demanding from five to two guineas yearly as the price, not only of information, but of silence. The managers and spies of these different societies are unseen. No one is visible but the recipient of the cash. You cannot bring an action for defamation against those whose very names are unknown. A name may, indeed, be put forward; some hand is needed to close upon the money; but it is merely as "Secretary of a Journal." You have no security for the accuracy, or even for the truth, of any information which may be given you in return for your three or your five guineas yearly. As far as any guarantee is concerned, these societies closely resemble the benevolent advertisers who offer to teach you how to earn two guineas a week, on payment of two shillings and six pence worth of postage stamps. They are in the dark, and work in the dark, but your money payment is a tangible thing. If you are misled, if the information be unfounded, what responsible person have you, or the "marked" individual before you, whom you can call to account? No one but a "Secretary;" who, of course, is, or pretends to be, the agent for others, who, from the nature of their occupation, choose to be unseen.

Suppose you have had dealings with another, and suppose you receive intimation from some member of this secret council that a judgment, it may be for his daughter's marriage portion,—or a decree, it may be justly or unjustly, has been passed against him. What are you to do? Should you persist in giving him credit, then your three guineas have been paid in vain, and this famous registry is nugatory. Should you refuse him credit, what reason will you allege, or what authority will you produce? You are like all others who act upon anonymous information. You cannot, if you dare, give your authority, for these black-mail societies bind you, by a ribbonman's bond, never to betray the source of your information. An upright and solvent man may be deeply injured by you; while you, who are made the tool of others, cannot name the authority which has such an influence upon your conduct.

But you cannot possibly get all the information you require to guide you through these confederates. We have ascertained that since this system has been introduced into our city, there has been an enormous increase in a particular line of business carried on by attorneys and usurers. An attorney will grant a loan of money to a client, and will not think it necessary to register the judgment or warrant. A bill discounter will charge twenty-five or fifty per cent. on condition that the bill does not pass out of his hands, or that he will renew it on payment of the interest. These unseen conspirators against character drive our poorer trades to this, and thus create the insolvency against which they profess to warn.

The law never contemplated anything like this underhand method of extortion. The law said, clearly and wisely, "Let every judgment, charge, or incumbrance be registered, and let every man who wishes to inquire into the solvency of a particular individual do so on payment of a nominal sum." Here is security enough. If a man's dealings with you be so important as to warrant inquiry, it is worth your while to pay one shilling and twopence, for which you will receive information from the Crown officers themselves.

If the Legislature contemplated a publication of all official documents, for three, or even two guineas yearly, why was there not a special clerk appointed to make out trustworthy lists? No Ministry is averse to create an office for a friend. Here are five confederacies thumb-screwing enormous sums out of our traders, under pretence of giving a list which a clerk could make up in half an hour. Why was not a special officer named by the Crown for this purpose? Why, if this information be necessary for trade—why have we not a responsible authority as our guarantee for its truth and completeness? Simply because the Legislature never contemplated so scandalous an abuse of a wise enactment.

If these lists of commercial embarrassments, or supposed embarrassments, be necessary for trade, it is right that the entire public should possess them, as they do the lists of actual bankrupts and insolvents. Why should three guineas entitle a merchant to information necessary for trade? Why should you give an advantage to the rich man, or the capitalist, which you will not give to the poorer tradesman, who cannot afford to lavish three guineas yearly on each of five societies?

If this information be so very useful—if it be not a mere blind to extort money for silence as to a subscriber's embarrassments, why is it not furnished by a Crown officer, and under Crown authority? We say that this system is not acknowledged by, or known to, the Legislature. We say that clerks overstep their duty who hand their "day-book" to any of these "Secretaries" for perusal and abstraction. Public officials are not generally so compliant, and there must exist some strong motive why books intended only for official use are handed over to be copied down by disinterested individuals who, for the small sum of sixpence, undertake to inform you of a man's "social position," as well as of his embarrassments.

The shortest and most effectual method to cut at the root of this system of espionage is to address the Lord Chancellor upon the subject. He can hardly be aware of the taxation imposed upon the citizens of Dublin by the laxity of his subordinates. If he, too, turn a deaf ear to complaint, an appeal lies to the House of Commons. They never intended that any measure for the registration of judgment should become a source of wealth to a secret tribunal, which may publish what it pleases, and suppress what it pleases too. It is easy to petition Parliament; all that is asked for is, "that any person seeking information should sign a certificate that that information is not intended for publication." If the Legislature think, which we believe to be impossible, that such information is for the benefit of trade, we require that it should be given directly by the Crown authorities, and by a responsible authority---one who will not conceal the embarrassments of any individual, provided he submit to be mulcted of a few guineas a-year.

WE need no apology for directing attention to the appeal from the managing committee of the Molyneux Asylum which appears in our columns. Of all charities, that which undertakes to cheer and teach the blind is the one most calculated to win our sympathies. Shut out from all share in a beautiful creation, they must turn in upon their own melancholy thoughts, unless care be taken to instruct them. The people of Dublin well know how admirably the Molyneux Asylum has been hitherto managed. It is a touching and practical proof of what can be done for the blind, that the entire music, vocal and instrumental, of the Church Service, so well performed in the Asylum, is entrusted solely to the blind. The effect of religious teaching has been to increase the congregation to such a degree, that the Chapel, originally intended for a theatre, is incapable of giving anything like sufficient accommodation. The Asylum itself affords room for but thirty blind inmates. At the last election, only two could be admitted for want of room, out of forty applicants, sixteen of whom were orphans, and twenty-five were almost without the means of sustenance. The neighbourhood, too, has sadly deteriorated. Bone-yards, factories, and lodging-houses have taken the place of the affluent houses which once flourished in this locality, and it only needs a visit to perceive that the malaria arising from these densely-crowded alleys must be prejudicial to the health of the inmates. As usual, the Romanists have copied Protestant institutions, and, as usual, have placed them in the best portions of the city. They have recently fitted up the Portobello Hotel as an Asylum for the Blind, and as they compass sea and land to make one proselyte, there is fear lest blind leaders of the blind may seduce some of those whose calamity leads them to trust on others, if greater provision be not made for them in Protestant asylums.

It is proposed, then, to remove the institution to the fine air and open grounds of Upper Leeson-street, and to increase the accommodation so as to admit sixty inmates. A Church, also, is to be erected, which, if the plan be carried out, will be one of the most beautiful among the architectural ornaments of Dublin. The old chapel will still be devoted to Christian purposes. It is to be secured as a Free Church for the Protestant operatives of the neighbourhood.

As we said the other day, it is the pride and glory of the Church Establishment, that her people yield to none in the liberality of their voluntary contributions. The long list of subscriptions is a test of Christian benevolence, as the names of the donors are a guarantee for the excellence of the institution. Liberal as these contributions are, a large sum is yet needed to carry out the plan completely, and we heartily recommend the cause of the charity to those who sympathise with those poor beings whom Providence has shut out from the enjoyment of all that is bright and lovely in this world.

The *Times* on our Indian Empire:---

The conquests of England, like those of ancient Rome, have been the work not of one brilliant victory, not of one gifted man, but of a succession of warriors and rulers, eminently distinguished, indeed, but not placed so high above the level of the community as to be without a class of men who understand and are able to perfect their achievements. We talk of Clive and Hastings and Wellesley in conjunction with our Indian Empire, but really India has been conquered by England---by the pre-eminence of the men sent out in every walk of life, and doing their duty without any other stimulus than the hope of a competence at the close of their days. As a living writer has expressed it, "India has fallen to our character;" and, however much may have been done by any one hero whose name is blazoned before the world, much more has been effected by the multitude of good, able, persevering, and honest public servants who live and die with no fame beyond the recognition of their professional brethren. If this fact makes the subjugation of the Peninsula less brilliant, it gives a greater hope of usefulness and security. We know that on an emergency a man of genius is sometimes necessary, but we are equally confident that for the purpose of developing and utilising the greatest possession ever entrusted to a nation, the average pluck, skill, and energy of the Englishman will amply suffice. By the departure of Mr. James Wilson for Calcutta, and by the speeches which he has made on various occasions, we are reminded that the present is, if not a crisis, at least a most important period in the history of Indian Government. A hundred years had passed since the great victory of Clive, when the superstitious Orientals, influenced by a prophecy that the Company's Raj was to pass away at the close of a century, tried the appeal of arms against the power of Britain. The result is before the world. By a succession of battles, and by the exhibition of superhuman courage, India was finally conquered, and now, from the passes of Affghanistan to the swamps of the Irrawaddy there is not a race which dares contest our authority.

The second age of Indian history has evidently now begun. Peace, and the arts of peace, must take the place of war. The Hindoo prophecy has kept the word of promise to the ears of its votaries and broken it to their hope. The Company's dominion has passed away, but only to be succeeded by the stronger and more enduring, yet we hope more peaceful reign, of, the Sovereigns of England. Everything betokens that a change is at hand in the spirit as well as in the name of Indian government. The Company, with all its generosity to its servants, with all its old perseverance and heroism, with its full acknowledgment of every kind of merit, and with all the services which it has rendered to the British nation, had at length become a mere shadow. Nothing survived of it but its traditions, and the worst of these was the jealousy with which it regarded the interference of independent English opinion, and the settlement in the country of Englishmen who were not parts of the machine. If the Act of 1858 had done nothing else, the sweeping away of these prejudices and the permission of a freer circulation would have been incalculable benefits. All England is now intent on developing the fine possession which the enterprise of our fathers won, and the heroism of our contemporaries has preserved. At present it cannot be denied that the materialist and the utilitarian may put some awkward questions. Has India paid? Has it not, by the wars it has involved us in, added to our debt while impoverishing the Asiatics themselves? Are the British more successful rulers than the Hindoo or Mahomedan Princes, if wealth and commerce and public works are to be taken as the tests of good government? Some one has said that if the English were to be driven from India to-morrow they would leave no traces of their existence, except their broken champagne and ale bottles, and the sarcasm had until lately something of truth in it. But already a beginning has been made; canals of vast extent have been cut, irrigation has been renewed, many miles of railway have been laid down, the Indus and the Ganges have their steamers, and in a few months electric communication will be established from London to the farthest corners of India. These are great works, but they should be considered only as an earnest of what may be, of what ought to be done. Nothing can be considered as accomplished as long as India remains a burden on our hands, and the finest country of the East cannot make its revenue meet its expenditure. To accomplish the task of turning India from an immense and expensive camp, where 70,000 Europeans and 300,000 natives are maintained in arms, to eat up the resources of the country and to threaten the ruling State with yearly financial complications, into a peaceful, commercial, agricultural province, pouring the surplus of its wealth into the lap of the mother country, and uniting an European race with its Asiatic by the bond of a common prosperity, is allotted to the Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer. If successful, he will merit the highest praises and rewards which a grateful country can bestow; but, if he fail, it does not follow that he will have shown any incapacity for the most important functions of government. Success can only be won by certain means, and those Mr. Wilson has pointed out. It is no disparagement to him to say that they are what every sensible man must perceive. India can never be made a paying country except by the development of its resources immensely beyond their present extent. Much, indeed, may be done to decrease the expenditure; but, after all, cutting down salaries is but a sorry expedient, while a diminution of military strength at the present time would be in the highest degree dangerous.

The *Daily News* on the Correspondence on the Chinese Question, published in Tuesday night's *Gazette*:---

The circumstances which led to the disastrous collision with the Chinese on the 25th of June are at length laid before the public, in the narrative of the Minister principally charged with the national interests on that occasion.

Mr. Bruce went out to China in the character of her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in March of this present year, expressly charged to exchange at Pekin the ratifications of the treaty of Tien-tsin. The British Government, as clearly appears from Lord Malmesbury's despatch, fully expected that every device would be employed to throw obstacles in the way of the Envoy's arrival at Pekin, but does not appear to have apprehended that his advance would be resisted with violence. The route by which he was to advance to the capital was prescribed to him. He was to proceed to the mouth of the Peiho with "a sufficient naval force," and he was told it was desirable that he should reach Tien-tsin in a British ship of war, unless any unforeseen circumstances should appear to make another arrangement desirable.

Mr. Bruce found on his arrival at Hong kong that the Chinese Commissioners, who had been urged by the British authorities in China to hasten to Pekin and make preparations for the reception of our Envoy in the capital, lingered suspiciously in the neighbourhood of Shanghai. In a conference held between Mr. Bruce, General Straubenzee, and Rear-Admiral Hope, at Hong-kong, in April last, it was agreed that the Chinese would not concede the objects of the mission without a powerful demonstration of force at the mouth of the Peiho River; and Rear-Admiral Hope then stated that his instructions contemplated the escort of the Minister by an "imposing force." Arrived at Shanghai, the Envoy found three letters from the Chinese Commissioners. The latter proposed that Mr. Bruce, instead of going to the north, should remain at Shanghai, and discuss with them various details connected with the execution of the Treaty. It was now the 14th of June, and the exchange of ratifications was to take place, according to the terms of the Treaty, on the 26th of the same month. The contents and obvious drift of the letters were not such as to make delay desirable. The Commissioners fixed on three important points of the Treaty, and endeavoured to obtain the acquiescence of the Envoy in an interpretation which would have rendered the instrument, the only fruit of the war, all but worthless. Admission into Pekin had been stipulated as a positive right, to be exercised absolutely at the discretion of the British Government. The Commissioners, on the other hand, maintained that the visit to Pekin on this occasion to exchange courtesies and treaties was exceptional, and that when it was over there was to be no permanent residence in the capital, but some other place was to be chosen where the Minister should reside. Other dilatory and trivial objections to the advance of the Envoy were raised. An exchange of treaties, he was informed, was a grave matter, not to be hurried over. If Mr. Bruce took the direct route he would arrive at Tien-tsin before the Commissioners, for it was their bounden duty to travel by the land route, which would take them two months. They would be sorry to keep him waiting so long at Tien-tsin, where the heat is excessive; and they strongly recommended him to wait patiently at Shanghai, and talk over matters at leisure.

Mr. Bruce refused to be the dupe of these clumsy devices. He briefly replied that, so far as depended on him, no stipulation of the Treaty should be violated; that, as the Treaty admitted of no alteration or modification, he could not allow the period fixed for the exchange to be made dependent on arrangements for carrying its details, into execution. He would proceed to Pekin without delay; he warned Kweiliang that he should insist on a reception befitting the dignity of the nation he represented.

Three days having been suffered by the Commissioners to expire without any notice taken of this communication, Mr. Bruce upon deliberation came to the conclusion that, regrettable as were the difficulties that might arise, he could not depart from the programme he had laid down on his arrival at Shanghai without encouraging the Chinese Government in the hope that they might still succeed in giving a degrading character to his mission. He, therefore, instructed Admiral Hope to proceed to the mouths of the Peiho, notify the approach of the Ministers of England and France to the commander of the forts, and inquire whether orders had been given to facilitate their progress to Tien-tsin.

Admiral Hope, proceeding to the Takoo forts in the execution of his instructions, was unable to place himself in communication with any authorities. A rabble came down to the bank, and opposed an attempt made to land; a communication to the Governor of Tien-tsin was nevertheless placed in the hands of the most responsible person who could be found, and the result was patiently awaited from the 17th to the 24th. Had the Chinese Government kept faith, the orders of the Emperor might have reached the Takoo forts on the 20th. Had an officer arrived between that date and the 25th, hostilities might have been averted. To the stealthy policy of the Chinese Government in purposely absenting itself from a point where it had been warned that its good faith would be tested, is the collision wholly to be ascribed. Had any person appeared at the forts to state authoritatively that the passage of our vessels was disputed by the Government, it is probable that Mr. Bruce would have consulted his principals at home before re-commencing the war; but he was told expressly, and we cannot doubt with the full knowledge of the Imperial authorities, that not the Government but the people of the country had barred the river. In proceeding to remove the obstacles to his passage he violated no order of the Chinese Government; and there can be little doubt that, had the operations of the squadron been successful, he would have been received at Tien-tsin with assurances that the Emperor and his Ministers were not responsible for the folly of the people at Takoo.

The *Morning Herald* on the same subject:---

The correspondence on the Chinese question, published in the *Gazette* of last evening, throws additional light upon this truly unfortunate affair. From the first it appears that the unwillingness of the Chinese Government to execute the treaty of Tien-tsin was anticipated. It was supposed that those arts at which the Chinese are such adepts would be put in practice in order to prevent the literal fulfilment of the treaty. On these grounds, therefore, precautions were taken, and a certain force provided, as an escort for our ambassador. The Hon. F. W. A. Bruce consulted with his colleague, M. Bourboulon, as to the best means of carrying out the objects of his mission, which were—the exchange of the ratifications at Pekin, the delivery of his credentials to the Emperor of China in person, and the arrival as far as Tien-tsin in a British ship of war. An imposing force was considered necessary for giving effect to these conditions, and in a despatch, dated the 6th of July, Lord John Russell expressed his approval of the means that had been adopted. Various reports were brought to British officials in China, but they were not to be deterred from the object which they had in view. They sought first by pacific means to obtain the execution of the treaty which had been solemnly signed and sealed. In spite of ominous rumours, every effort was made to obtain a satisfactory fulfilment of the pledges given. Our representatives were informed that "the forts were being rebuilt—this, of course, was in itself no matter of surprise; that timber was purchased to stake the river, at which we could not either be astonished; but, lastly, and this is noteworthy, that these operations were conducted under the special authority of Sung-ko-lin-sin a Mongolian Prince, allied by marriage to the Imperial family, distinguished as the conqueror of the rebels on the occasion of the Tai-ping incursion into Chih-li in 1853-54, and appointed during our stay at Tien-tsin High Commissioner of War and commander in chief of a force stationed at Tungchow to cover the capital should we advance upon it." To check the audacity of the Chinese a firm line of action was adopted. They were warned of the terrible consequences to which an attempted evasion of the treaty might lead. In spite, however, of warning and remonstrances the passage of the Peiho was resisted, and the unfortunate conflict, of which we have already given details, provoked. It seems probable that the Chinese Government will seek to shift the responsibility to the Mongols, but those who have had some experience of their dealings will not be deceived by such a shallow device.

The *Daily News* on the article in the *Times* on the recent Liverpool Post-office circular:—

The English press is seldom deliberately unjust in its criticism of distinguished public servants; and if be trayed into a harsh judgment, founded on a misconcep-

tion of facts, it rarely attempts to justify its blunder by abusing the victim of its injustice. But a leading contemporary has during the last two days made and repeated a violent and uncalled-for attack on one of the most experienced and meritorious officers in the public service—an attack, we venture to say, which the public, that has profited so largely by his labours, will not easily forget or forgive. There is hardly a single family in the country that is not directly indebted to Mr. Rowland Hill's persevering and laborious exertions in the national work of postal reform. He has been engaged for twenty years in devising and carrying out a system of cheap and expeditious communication, and during that time has effected a revolution in the department over which he presides such as is rarely accomplished in the lifetime of an individual. Yet the *Times*, on the very slightest provocation, thinks it becoming to speak of this public servant as a conspirator against our national rights and liberties.

The charge brought against the Postmaster-General is simply false. An inquisitorial circular, it is alleged, was issued to the employés at the Liverpool Post-office, by the authority of the Postmaster-General. This is untrue. No circular was sent to the clerks of the Liverpool office. A confidential note containing the questions referred to was addressed by the local postmaster to a few of them for a special purpose.

Whether the note be wise or foolish, innocently or so criminally inquisitorial that it is the duty of the press, in the select language of our contemporary, "to drag it before the bar of public opinion and brand it as intolerable," it was written and sent without the knowledge of the Postmaster-General.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Last night concluded the engagement of the Italian Opera Company at the Theatre Royal, when the great masterwork of Verdi, "La Traviata," was performed for the benefit of Mdlle Piccolomini. The benefit of an established favourite has ever been held to be the great event, either in operatic or dramatic entertainments, and it has seldom happened that the announcement of such an occurrence has not been responded to by almost every lover of music, and admirer of the drama. Great things are expected upon such a night, and great things are done. Many who would allow the ordinary performances to pass by unheeded, anxiously look forward to the event of a benefit for the enjoyment of a luxury which, apparently, was never in existence until the announcement made it known. The opera was, accordingly, last evening attended by an audience which thronged the house, from gallery to pit, in every corner. The appearance of the *prima donna* was the signal for enthusiastic cheering, which was kept up for several minutes. We have seldom heard the charming cantatrice in better voice, or, indeed, seen the entire opera more creditably produced. The choruses, which hitherto had called forth but meagre praise, were most effective, and were more than once warmly applauded. Signor Belart, as *Alfredo*, was several times encored, and Signor Aldighieri, as *Germont*, was received with the usual plaudits. At the close of the first act, Mdlle. Piccolomini was called before the curtain, and a graceful tribute to her genius was paid her by the denizens of the celestial regions in the shape of a blooming bouquet of the best flowers of the season, which they continued to let fall at her feet, by means of invisible cords. The compliment was responded to with all the artless mannerism so peculiar to the "honoured fair one." When the opera had concluded she was again called for, and, having been led before the audience by Signori Aldighieri and Belart, a perfect shower of bouquets fell upon the stage. Outside the walls of the theatre, the scene was equally animated to that within. From Brunswick-street to the quays the street was thronged by a dense crowd of persons, consisting chiefly of young men, who, as usual, took the horses from the carriage which was in waiting for the favourite, and dragged it, amidst a display of blue lights and rockets, to the Gresham Hotel. Upon reaching the place of destination, Mdlle. Piccolomini, immediately repaired to the balcony, from which she waved a long pennant, amidst the loud huzzas of the assembled crowd. The street was not completely freed from its noisy enthusiasts for nearly an hour after all the excitement seemed to have subsided.

Fashionable Intelligence.

Balmoral, Oct. 3.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, and attended by Lady Churchill, rode to Loch-na-Gar.

The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent is still at Norris Castle, in the Isle of Wight.

Her Royal Highness' health is quite re-established, and her Royal Highness will return to Frogmore towards the end of October.

Despatches for the Governors of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and St. Helena were sent yesterday, from the Colonial Office.

The Countess of Limerick, Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Love, K.C.B., Lady Love, and Major Page, the Lieutenant-General's Aide-de-Camp, are at present sojourning at the Lake Hotel, Castlelough.

Major-General Sir Alexander Tullock and party, Captain and the Rev. Mr. Stopford, are amongst the most recent arrivals at Hurley's Muckross Hotel.

The Countess of Longford and Lady Louisa Pakenham have arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, from Worthing.

Viscount and Viscountess Lismore purpose spending the winter months at their seat in Ireland. The noble lord and her ladyship have arrived at Shanbally Castle, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Bessborough.

Lord Bellew has taken his departure from the Albemarle Hotel, for his seat in Ireland.

The Lord Bishop of Cashel is expected at the Palace, Waterford, about the 26th instant, from Killough Castle, County Tipperary, the seat of his nephew, Hon. Bowes Daly.

Lord Kilmaine, Lady Kilmaine, the Hon. Misses Browne and suite, have left Galston House, for Buxton, Derbyshire.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. De Montmorency and family have left Castle Morres for Comerford Lodge, near Miltown Malbay, county of Clare.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred on Prince Bariatinski, the captor of Schamyl, the Order of St. Andrew, of the first class, and has accompanied the decoration by an autograph letter, which concludes thus:—"From this time forth it will be your task, not to establish our power in the newly subjected country by the force of arms, but to spread civilisation amongst, and to promote the welfare of those our new subjects."

The daughter of the late Rajah of Coorg has been the object of the especial care of her Majesty, and been educated and brought up with English ideas, and in the Protestant faith. We believe that she will inherit a large fortune from the Rajah. He lived, very quietly and unostentatiously, at Cliftonville-terrace, Westbourne-terrace; but, though there were few signs of modern English elegance and comfort in his home, there were ample and substantial ones of Eastern magnificence. His collection of jewels, for instance, was most magnificent, and worthy of an Eastern potentate. The pearls are, in particular, most magnificent. They will, not, however, come into the market, but have been willed to the Rajah's daughter.—*Globe.*

Brief as was the stay of M. and Madame Goldschmidt in Cork, and slight as their acquaintance must necessarily be with the wants of our public charities, they employed a portion of their sojourn here in inquiries as to the best quarters in which to bestow contributions, and have presented donations to several of our most useful charitable institutions—among others to the South Infirmary, the Lying in Hospital, and Cork Refuge and Penitentiary, to each of which they gave £10.—*Cork Constitution.*

A gentleman possessing a large property in Muskerry, county Cork, is shortly to be married to Miss O—, a most amiable young lady, who formerly resided at the Crescent, in this city.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The *Caledonian Mercury* announces the acceptance by Sir David Brewster of the office of Principal of the Edinburgh University.

The Army.

Major R. L. O. Pearson, of the Grenadier Guards, has been appointed Deputy-Assistant Adjutant General at head quarters, in the place of Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Reynolds.

On Wednesday morning the whole of the available force of the garrison at Chatham, comprising the three Indian battalions of infantry—which included the depot companies of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, 8th, 19th, 20th, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 24th, 31st, 35th, 43rd, 52nd Light Infantry, 53rd, 73rd, 75th, 77th, 81st, 91st, and 94th Regiments, the battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry, and the corps of Royal and Indian Engineers the whole forming a total of upwards of 100 officers and about 5,000 non-commissioned officers and men—were drawn up on Chatham lines, at 11 o'clock, in heavy marching order, for the purpose of going through the manœuvres of a brigade field day, under the command of Major-General H. Eyre, Commandant of the garrison. The force on the ground having taken up position, the depots of infantry in the centre, with the corps of Royal Marine Light Infantry and the Royal Engineers formed on the right and left, Major-General Eyre, attended by his staff, arrived shortly afterwards and was received with the usual salute. The General then rode along in front of the columns and inspected the position of each depot and battalion; after which he took up his position at the saluting flag, when the whole force was formed in columns of companies, and marched past in slow and quick time. This portion of the day's proceedings having terminated, the various manœuvres incidental to a brigade field-day were gone through; Major-General Eyre directing the whole of the movements, which were on a very extended scale, and occupied nearly three hours, the steadiness and precision with which the several evolutions were accomplished by the men being exceedingly commendable.

Drafts of the 28th and 57th Regiments, in all about two hundred men, were conveyed by river steamer to Queenstown on Tuesday, and placed on board the transport Stuart Wortley for passage to Bombay, to join their service companies in India.

The fourth battalion of the 60th Rifles are under orders to proceed to this country from Aldershot.

The Navy.

Admiralty orders have been received at Chatham dockyard for two more large vessels of war to be laid down at that establishment. One of these will be a line-of-battle screw steamer, to be called the Royal Oak, and to mount 91 guns; and the other a 51-gun screw frigate, to be named the Belvedere. The Royal Oak is to be furnished with machinery of 800 horse-power, and the Belvedere with engines of 600-horse power.

The Ringdove, 6, Commander Craigie, fitting out at Portsmouth for China, has been placed in No. 1 dock for examination.

The Sphinx, 6, paddle, Commander Day, V.C., made trial of her engines and boilers in Stokes Bay on Monday. Everything worked satisfactorily. She realised a speed of 10·379, or nearly 10½ knots. Messrs. Miller and Murdoch conducted the trial. At the conclusion the Sphinx returned into Portsmouth harbour.

His Netherlands Majesty's frigate, Admiral Koopman, Captain Zronshal, from the Texel for Batavia; the corvette Vesuvius, Le Commandeur Amatzennis, from the Texel for Surinam; and the corvette Raynier, Le Commandeur Claezer, from Helvoitsluys for Madeira, put into Plymouth Sound on Tuesday for fuel.

The following appointments were made on Wednesday at the Admiralty:—Charles Forbes, surgeon, to the Topaze; Isaac Hearnden, paymaster, to the Renard; and John Wotton, paymaster, to the Cumberland.

The Militia.

The regiments of Essex Militia—the West at Chelmsford, and the East at Colchester—will complete their 21 days training on Wednesday next; when they will be disbanded and again sent to their respective homes. They will, however, each be officially inspected by Col. Bloomfield, Commandant of Colchester garrison, at the close of the present week. During their brief training the men have made extraordinary progress, and both are in all respects most efficient and solder-like regiments.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Friday, One o'Clock, a.m.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION.

Paris, October 6th.

The *Patrie* of this evening says a special corps d'armee of 1,500 men will soon be formed to serve as an expedition to China. This corps is to be directed to Egypt, there to await our steamers to convey it on to China.

FRENCH ULTRAMONTANISM.

The Bishop of Orleans, in joining the Ultramontane demonstration now in course of execution by the French bishops, on account of the state of affairs in Italy, hints at an invasion of Ireland by Marshal M'Mahon.

RUMOURED DESPATCH OF A FRENCH FLEET TO NAPLES.

It was reported at Paris on Wednesday that the French Squadron which recently put to sea under secret orders has sailed for Naples.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, 5th Oct.—A discussion on the proposal of Tschernieg, to ask for a declaration from the Government, concerning the application of article 23rd of the constitution of the whole kingdom, remained without any result. M. Orlo Lehmann proposed that the Council should pass the order of the day in expressing their views on the question of Holstein, but afterwards withdrew his proposition. The President of the Council of the Kingdom said, in his speech, that the Government is making continued efforts to join Holstein constitutionally to the remainder of the kingdom. In consequence of this statement, M. Tschernieg withdrew his proposal, and M. Orlo Lehmann likewise withdrew a proposition to forward an address to the king.

MAZZINI.

Mazzini has addressed a letter to King Victor Emmanuel, frankly renouncing his personal opinion, and promising the support of the Democratic party, if the King can and will make Italy free.

BOLOGNA.

Bologna, Oct. 6.—The Governor of Bologna, in the proposition of the Minister, Marquis de Pepoli, has decreed the abolition of the customs line on the frontiers of Modena and Tuscany, and the adoption of the customs tariff of Sardinia. The report of the Minister concludes thus:—"This decision is a fresh step towards the definite union with Sardinia, by uniting the interests of the industry and commerce of the country."

MOROCCO.

The Moors have already placed considerable force *en echelon* along the French frontiers. As yet they have remained on the defensive, but it is slightly suspected by the French Government that they will shortly depart from that system.

BIARRITZ.

The Prussian Ambassador at Paris arrived at Biarritz shortly after Lord Cowley.

THE CONSPIRACY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Marseilles, October 6th.

Advices have been received from Constantinople to 28th ult. The inquiry into the late conspiracy, is terminated. The Commission has made its report, and sentence will soon be passed on the conspirators. Fresh and important arrests have taken place. Omar Pasha, chief of the army of Bagdad, has been deprived of his command, in consequence of serious abuses of his authority.

The Sultan is about to send Mehemet Pasha to Smyrna, in order to invite Prince Alfred to visit Constantinople.

AMERICA.

Queenstown, Thursday Evening.—The steamship Kangaroo, Captain Jeffrey, from New York, on the 24th ult., arrived at 2-30 p.m., bringing 33 cabin and 150 steerage passengers, and 1½ million dollars in specie; landed 48 passengers, and proceeded for Liverpool at 3-30 p.m.; on 25th Sept. passed steamer Vanderbildt, 26th City of Baltimore, and 27th steamer Asia. News anticipated.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

City, Thursday Evg.—Funds remain inanimate, price unaltered; railway shares steady at yesterday's quotations.

FUNDS AND SHARES—Oct. 6.

Exchequer Bills, 247; Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6 three-sixteenth; Caledonians, 89½; Great Western, 63⅛ ⅜; Great Western of Canada, 14¼; Great Southern and Western, 106½ 7½; London and North Western, 93⅞ 4½; London and South Western, 94½; Midland, 105½ ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 89 ½; York and North Midland, 72 ½; Eastern Counties, 55¼ ⅜; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77½ 8½; Great Northern, 102¼ ⅜; Great Northern A, 85 6; Grand Trunks, 38½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 96⅛ ⅜; Leeds Northern, 44½ 5; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35 ½; North British, 59½ ⅜; South Eastern, 76½ 7; Chester and Holyhead, 48½ 9. Consols very steady during early part of day at 95⅜ to ⅞, but declined upon arrival of better prices from Paris 95 seven-sixteenth to thirteen-sixteenth. Rentes came 25c. lower. Shares declined a little upon Consols, closed steady at above rates, and without any particular feature.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Paris, Oct. 6.—12-15 p.m.—Bourse opens flat. Rentes have receded to 69·90. 3-3 p.m.—Business continue very dull, and prices have again declined. Rentes close 69·50, being a reduction of 30 cents since yesterday.

London Produce Market, Sept. 6, 1858.—Sugar—A decided improvement at last advance; Bengal also dearer in partial instances. Coffee steady. Tea—Common congou, 1s. 5d. cash. Rice—Of 300 bags Bengal only 200 sold, at 13s. for fine white, remainder taken in above value. Saltpetre—Of 500 bags Bengal, above 300 sold at 32s. 6d. for 22 per cent.; remainder taken in at 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. for 6¾ to 4½ per cent.

Liverpool Produce Market, Oct. 6.—There is little or nothing doing in our produce markets to-day.

Glasgow Cattle Market, Oct. 6.—(From John Tiernan and Sons' Report).—There was a smaller supply of cattle at this day's market than on last Thursday. Top oxen was very scarce, and in demand at higher prices; middling quality was stationary, inferior most difficult to sell at a reduction from former quotations. The supply of sheep was also smaller; fine quality in demand, at a slight advance. Ewes—Inferior sorts without change. At market—830 cattle, 5,784 sheep, 657 lambs.

Birmingham Corn Market, Oct. 6.—Fair supply of wheat; in some instances fine qualities realised more money. Barley in demand; more inquiry for old beans and peas.

BEDFORD RACES—October 6.

Scurry Stakes—Beatrice, 1st; Dame Alice, 2nd; Bandora, 3rd. Eleven ran.

Guineas—Wild Rose walked over.

Selling Stakes—Rosalind, 1st; Maria Watson, 2nd. Ten ran.

Hunters' Stakes—Meadowdale, 1st; Caliph, 2nd. Ten ran.

SECOND EDITION.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE,
Half-past 12 o'clock, p.m.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

MAIL NEWS.

Malta, October 3rd.—The Panter has arrived with the Bombay and Australian mails.

Bombay, September 10th.—Imports unaltered; cotton without change; oil seeds unchanged; exchange on London 2¼, money easier.

FATAL DISTURBANCE AT PARMA.

The *Daily News* has received the following despatch:—

Modena, Thursday.—Yesterday Colonel Anviti, late President of the Military Commission of the ex-Duke of Parma, was discovered to have arrived in Parma in disguise, by the Bologna police. Anviti had come for the purpose of getting up a conspiracy, and had remained concealed until yesterday. He was recognised by the populace. Heroic efforts were made to save him but the troops being quartered in the citadel which is half an hour's distance, and the door of the Grand House in which four or five carbineers were stationed, and in which he had taken refuge, having been forced, Colonel Auviti was killed. The greatest tranquility now prevails in the city. The *Daily News*, in a leading article, states that Colonel Auviti was one of the most detested men in the Duchy, and in the reign of the Regent escaped a violant death at the hands of his countrymen.

THE ENGLISH ARMY IN INDIA.

The *Times* publishes a private telegram received in Liverpool, yesterday, from India, which states that the European troops had accepted the bounty, and consented to go to China. The slight repulse in the funds yesterday was caused by the telegrams from India, in the second edition of the *Times*, not containing any confirmation of the intelligence.

DEPARTURE OF GOLD SHIPS FOR ENGLAND.

Melbourne, August 19th.—British Trident, 32,706 ounces, on the 9th.; George Marshall, 29,813 ounces, on the 11th; Divige, 18,653 ounces. Imports dull, and below exports. Wool firm. Exchange 11s. 2d. premium. The above telegram left Malta on the 3rd inst. at 2 p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Vincent Scully has addressed a letter to the *Times* in reference to the notices recently served on his Tipperary tenants.

The Hon. Capt. Clarke, R.E., at the request of the colonists at Victoria, has been named by the Duke of Newcastle, Commissioner to purchase in Europe the arms and munitions of war, required to complete the defence of the above portion of Australia.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(Daily News' City Article.)

The funds declined in the afternoon, and closed one-eighth to three-sixteenth per cent. lower than yesterday, with a flat appearance. In the other departments of the stock exchange a slight decline occurred. Money in good demand. The amount of gold sent into the Bank to-day, is too small to deserve notice.

(Times' City Article.)

The English funds opened this morning at the firm prices of yesterday, but there was a decline in the middle of the day, and market then remained dull to the close. The applications for money to-day slightly increased. Railway market shows more improvement in the earlier part of the day, but afterwards relapsed, and closed same as yesterday. The commercial telegrams from Calcutta to-day quote the rate of Exchange 2⅛, or 1 per cent. less favourable for this country. The exchange from St. Petersburgh to-day shows an unfavourable turn for Russia, a fall to 34½ having occurred.

MR. GASKIN'S CHORAL CLASSES.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Joseph Robinson and Mr. Exham favoured Mr. Gaskin with a special visit, to witness the progress his pupils had made in the rendering of the many beautiful choruses from the "Messiah." Mr. Robinson was pleased to express himself in the highest terms of approval both of the aptitude and proficiency of the pupils in "Sight and Part Singing," and precision of time. Approval from such a quarter must be gratifying, indeed, to Mr. Gaskin and the ladies and gentlemen of his classes. There was a large company of fashionable visiters present, amongst whom were several musical professors. Mr. Robinson has expressed his intention of making a selection from Mr. Gaskin's pupils for the Jenny Lind Handel Festival.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* at Vienna publishes a letter from Trieste stating the symptoms of an Italian tendency in that supposed German seaport—the sympathies of the population as in unison with those of Venice, notwithstanding the rivalry as harbours, and there is a general demand for the use of the Italian language in the public schools. The municipality has granted this latter request, a concession the necessity of which the official organ laments, but does not disapprove of the measure.

Lisburn Horse Fair.—There was a very large show of horses on Wednesday, at Lisburn fair. Well bred animals were very scarce, and no first-class horses were shown. As usual, some of the best lots were about Mr. M'Kaveney's yard. Strong harness horses were in abundance; and the agricultural department was well supplied, prices were on the whole easy, and the demand was fair. There was a good muster of Scotch and local dealers, and high-class horses would have been readily sold if brought forward. Mr, King, V.S., was in attendance during the day.

THIRD EDITION.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four o'Clock.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

SPAIN.

The Spanish expedition against Morocco will, it is said, consist of 30,000 men under Ros de Lans.

The Madrid journals state that the ultimrtum sent to the Emperor of Morrocco is as rollows:—On a day indicated the Morocco government shall cause the Spanish flag to be saluted by artillery at Melilla, Centa, and other places on the Coast. It shall immediately pay an indemnity for the expenses occasioned by the preparation for the expedition. It shall concede near ths Spanish fortress in Africa, a certain extent of territory at the extremity of which it shall construct block-houses, to contain soldiers of the Emperor's Guard, charged to prevent any act of hostility against the Spaniards.

PRESENTATION TO MARSHAL M'MAHON.

Marshal M'Mahon has received at Lille a deputation from Ireland, who come to offer him a gold medal, as a mark of respect and admiration. One of the deputation made a speech, in which he said, "We are proud to recognise in the descendant of a noble race, whose history had its origin in the greatest Monarch of Ireland, Brian Boroihme, in the 11th century." The Marshal made a courteous reply, testifying how much he was sensible of the sympathy manifested by the children of Ireland, the country of his ancestors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Ocean Queen, with New York advices of the 21st ult., passed Hurst castle at 10.50 a.m.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* referring to the article in the *Constitutionnel* remarks upon the sort of comments used by the ministeaial press on Italian affairs. It is a see-saw of encouragement and discouragement, and the result is a general feeling of doubt as to what the Government really intends to do. The story is revived, that the Central Italian States have offered the regency to Prince Cariguana, a cousin of Victor Emmannel and Regent of Piedmont during the late war; but this time it is accompanied by a report that the Prince has signified his willingness to accept the post.

THE CURRAGH CAMP—FIELD DAY.

This day there will take place as usual a field day, and on a large scale. The 60th Rifles are expected in Camp from Waterford, should they have arrived from England.

Belfast Monthly Fair.—Wednesday's monthly cattle market was not remarkable in any particular, the October fair rarely being of any special importance. There was less of the usual supply of prime beef, and the price accordingly somewhat in advance of the previous month—being from 6½d. to 7½d. per lb; whilst prime mutton brought from 6d. to 7d. Pigs on the other hand, have declined in value, owing, it is said, to a rumour that the Belfast provision curers are to have a small share of the provision contracts this year. Young pigs—"slips" and "shots"—therefore found a slow market, and at a considerable fall in prices. Milch and dry cows were also lower in value, from £1 to £1 10s. a head, in consequence of the scarcity of winter keep. In the horse department, the principal business was done, as usual, at the repositories of Mr. King, Mr. Robson, and Mr. Smith. The following is the official return:—The number of horses, black cattle, &c., offered for sale at our fair to-day amounted to 232 horses, 510 black cattle, 715 pigs, 260 sheep, 2 calves, and 6 goats. Total number of stock, 1,725.—*Northern Whig.*

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—October 7.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	95⅛
Account	95⅛ ¼
New Threes, ...	shut.
NOON FUNDS.	
Consols money, ...	95⅛ ¼
Consols for Account, ...	95⅛ ¼
ONE P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	95⅛ ¼
Account, ...	95⅛ ¼
2.15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	95⅛
Account, ...	95⅛
New Threes, ...	shut.
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	95⅛ ¼
Consols for Account	95⅛ ¼

Noon Summary.—Exchequer Bills, 24 7; Caledonians, 89½; Great Westerns, 63½ ⅝-8; Great Western Canada, 15¼; Grand Trunks, 39½ ⅛ ⅛; London and North Western, 96½ ¾; Leeds Northern, 44½; Midland Stock, 105½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 88½; York and North Midland, 74½. Consols opened dull at the closing prices of yesterday, 95⅛ ¼, and continued so all morning. There is little or nothing doing. The Government broker continues to buy at £3,000 a-day. Shares opened easier, and quotations are, in most cases, lower. Grand Trunk Canada steady.

Dublin Corn Exchange—Friday.

There was a good supply of wheat and oats, but a small supply of barley at our market to-day. Wheat brisk, and in good demand; in some cases an advance of 6d was obtained. Barley of all qualities 6d cheaper. Oats moved off steadily, at last Tuesday's quotations.

White Wheat,	23s 0d to 26s 0d	Oats, black,	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Red ditto,	22s 0d to 24s 9d	Oatmeal,	12s 6d to 15s 0d
New ditto,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Rapeseed,	20s 0d to 22s 6d
Barley,	14s 0d to 17s 0d	Bakers' flour,	14s 0d to 18s 0d
Bere,	12s 9d to 13s 6d	Indian corn, per	
Oats,	11s 0d to 12s 6d	480lbs.	28s 6d to 29s 6d
Oats, new,	00s 0d to 00s 0d		

Cork Corn Market.—White wheat, 18s. 0d. to 23s. 6d.; red, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 9d.; barley, 12s. 0d. to 10s. 0d.; oats, 9s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.

Cork Butter Market, Oct. 7.—Firsts, 110s.; seconds, 105s.; thirds, 95s.; fourths, 86s.; fifths, 72s.; sixths, 52s.; 2,900 in market.

London Corn Market, Oct. 7.—English wheat sells at Monday's rates. Pure old Baltic in demand at full prices. Russian and other kinds slow. Malting barley in request at full prices. Russian oats rather cheaper. Trade slow. Flour unaltered.

Usborne's Report.—At market supplies on fair scale. Wheat, English, very firm even for secondary sorts; foreign has stiffening tendency for old; floating cargo stiffly held, and lower price refused. Flour nominally held for an advance of 6d to 1s per sack. India corn held for 1s advance, whilst 6d is freely paid. Barley steady; grinding dearer; off stands. Rye—cargo off coast, in good order, wanted. Peas more favourable. Beans inquired for, especially Egyptian, and 32s refused for such. Oats—increased supplies affect the trade prejudicially.

Liverpool Corn Market Oct. 10.—Fair attendance and a moderate business is doing in wheat and flour at full rates. Bran held for 8d to 6d per quarter in advance. Oats and oatmeal steady, but little doing in them.—From Morton brothers and Co's. report

Liverpool Cotton Market, Oct. 7.—Market steady, probably about 8,000 bales or more.

SHIPPING.

Queenstown—Arrived—Spes, Jamaica, for Glasgow, ashore on Pelican Reef on 12th July last; forepart injured, and some copper off starboard side. Empress, Odessa, Falmouth, Cork; Kangaroo steamship, New York, for Liverpool, proceeded; Jantha, San Juan, de Las Remevios.

WIND AND WEATHER.

Irish.—Belfast E by S, fair; Derry, W, fair; Enniskillen, S W, dull; Armagh, W, dull; Dundalk, W, fine; Limerick, S W, heavy, dull; Bray, S W, dull; Kingstown, S S E, dull.

English.—Liverpool, S E, dull; Gravesend, E, light; Chatham, W, moderate fine; Dover, S W, gloomy; Deal, S S E, moderate; Manchester, E, dull; Birmingham, S E, dull; Burnley, S, dull.

Scotch.—Ayr, N E, fine; Ardrossan, N E, dull; Glasgow, N E, fine; Greenock, S, fine; Paisley, N E, fine; Stranraer, S E, fine; Troon, E, breezy: Wigton, E, fine.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—October 6.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per cent consols	— —
Ditto for new account 10th November	94⅞ 95
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
City Debentures, 4 per cent of £92 6s 2d	88¾
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Dublin and Wickow 5 per cent. of £1000 ...	101
Midland Great Western, 4 per cent of £500 ...	98¾
JOINT STOCK BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	241½
National Bank	57
MINES.	
Wicklow Copper (limited)	50
RAILWAYS.	
Cork and Bandon	10½
Dublin and Wicklow, ...	5½
Great Southern and Western	107⅛
Ditto account	107⅛
Midland Gt. Western and Royal Canal	52⅛ ¾
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Cork and Bandon, 6 per cent. (4 per cent perpetual after '63)	3 x int.
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual ...	10 9⅞
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual ...	98⅛
Ditto account, ...	98⅛ ¼

On Saturdays business commence at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers offices close at three o'clock. The next Account day will be the 15th October. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon	Tues.	Wed	Thurs	Frid	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols	—	—	95⅛ 95	94⅞	—	95
Ditto Account	95	—	95⅛ 95	94⅞ ⅞	94⅞ 95	—
3 per Cent. Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	—	94⅝ ½	94⅝	94⅝	—	94⅝ ½
Ditto Account	94⅝	94⅝ ½	94⅝	94⅝ ½	—	94⅝ ½
Bank Stock						

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.

The session of the above institution was opened last evening, in the spacious theatre of the institution.

Sir Robert Kane, M.D., director of the Museum, delivered an opening address, on the History of the Manufactures in Glass and Enamels. There was a crowded attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Amongst those present were the following:—J. B. Jukes, Esq., Professor of Geology; Professor Greene, Dr. Bagot, Dr. H. Kennedy, Dr. A. Smith, Professor Cameron, Professor Thompson, Professor Connellan, Dr. F. J. Sidney, R. Galloway, Esq., Dr. W. H. Harvey, George Penny, Esq., Alphonse Gages, Esq., R. L. Lambert, M. I. O'Kelly, Esq., Alderman Campbell, Jacob Owen, Esq., Wm. Plunket, Esq., Dr. Carroll, Rev. Mr. M'Cartney, Professor Barry, Thomas Bailey, Esq., Dr. Wright, B. Mubrennin, Esq., Rev. J. M'Cosh, Professor Rashton, R. H. Moore, Esq., S. Ferguson, Esq., Q.C.

Sir Robert Kane, on coming forward, was received with loud applause. He commenced by stating that, at the termination of the last session, when the examinations were about to conclude, he did himself the honour of waiting upon his Excellency the Earl of Eglinton, with the view of obtaining the favour of his Excellency's presence at the distribution of premiums, in the same manner in which he so kindly performed that duty on previous occasions. His Excellency was pleased to explain to him that he was about to leave Ireland, or that otherwise he would be most gratified to take part in what he was pleased to term so important a duty as that of conferring premiums at the annual examinations at that institution. His Excellency also intimated that he would be happy to explain to his successor in office that he left the discharge of that important duty to his care. He (Sir R. Kane) also did himself the honour of expressing to Lord Carlisle the wish of the Earl of Eglinton, and, with that urbanity and kindness that characterised the present Lord Lieutenant, he expressed his great anxiety to preside at the distribution of premiums, and give to the institution additional prestige and importance; however, owing to the many pressing affairs of State, and occupations which necessarily encroached so much upon the time of one in his Excellency's position, it was impossible for him to arrange to confer the prizes at the period necessary for the opening of the session. His Excellency, however, was pleased to arrange that he would preside at the conferring of the prizes on the 20th October next. As the suspending of the opening of the lectures delivered at the institution during each session to that day might press too much on the time for study, and inconvenience the students, it became his duty to formally commence the business of the session by delivering an opening address. When his Excellency would be present on that day fortnight, it would be necessary to enter into an explanation as to the progress they had made during the last session, and of the arrangements which they had made for securing progress during the ensuing session. For the present he would confine himself to directing their attention to some of the remarkable features connected with glass and enamel, and endeavour to illustrate the history of the art. He would bring under their notice the principal historical stages through which the manufacture of glass passed, and of the kindred stages through which enamel had also passed. It was not his intention to enter into any minute details with regard to the scientific history of those manufactures, their precise composition and elementary nature. These were matters which would be entered into more minutely by the lecturer in that department of science. He would but touch, in a general way, on those subjects, and direct their attention to the history, and, as it were, the literature of the art. The history of the manufacture of glass, in an industrial point of view, was immediately connected with porcelain and earthenware. Generally speaking, the primary distinction between glass and porcelain consisted in the clay of which they were manufactured. The chief elements in the composition of glass, as were generally well known, were silica and alkaline, and, in certain descriptions of glass, lead. Alkaline glass was composed of silica, represented by sand. The presence or absence of lead in the composition of glass constituted the fundamental distinction in its nature. Bohemian and Venetian glass were free from lead; but the glass which was generally known by the name of flint glass had a good deal of lead in its composition. As a matter of course, the peculiar value of glass depended on its composition. An object in the manufacture of glass was to have it when melted into liquid of sufficient heat as would allow of certain plasticity, so that the glass-blower could work it into all kinds of shapes before it became solid and crystallised. That peculiar plasticity might be illustrated by observing the complexity of the process involved in the manufacture of a simple wine-glass. Sir Robert Kane proceeded to give a most interesting scientific account of the various processes through which it went before it was finally fashioned out. The value of glass, as a material, independently of its transparency and fine appearance, would not exist, as its manufacture would be utterly impossible, were it not for that peculiar plasticity. In the case of other varieties of glass, the process of manufacture was of course different. The manufacture of the ordinary sheets of crown glass was of a most interesting nature. Lead was not used in its composition, but it was made principally of silica, soda and a certain quantity of lime, and it was in consequence of the use of the soda that a peculiar green colour was perceptible, even in the best quality of glass. The learned lecturer then briefly described the process of the manufacture of crown glass. The thick point in a sheet of glass known by the name of "bull's"-eye was caused by the iron to which the glass had been attached in the furnace. That description of crown glass was of German invention, but was now chiefly manufactured in Birmingham and other parts of England. The German plate glass was manufactured first by getting it into the shape of a cylinder. It was then cut along the side with a diamond, and placed upon an iron plate, heated. The cylinder, in consequence of the heat, became soft, and gradually fell down by its own weight until it became perfectly flat on the iron plate on which it rested. By that means it became flat, and then underwent a process of dressing, being sufficiently thick for the purpose. The manufacture which he now alluded to was different from that of the plate-glass used in mirrors. The manufacture of plate glass was of a rougher and coarser kind, and was conducted in this way: There was used a large iron table, of great solidity, and there was also a larger cylinder of considerable weight, which was placed at one end of the table. There was then at hand a crucible full of melted glass, and containing, perhaps, half a ton, which was lifted off the furnace by means of a windlass and tongs, and turned out upon the surface of the table. When that was done, the iron cylinder was rolled over the melted glass, and by that means was converted into sheets such as the one which he presented to their view. It was then, however, only in a rough state, and was subsequently ground down with fine sand, rotten stone, and ultimately finished with a certain polishing powder. It would thus appear that the manufacture consisted of several stages before the silvering process took place. He would now briefly direct their attention to the manner in which plate glass was decorated. On a former occasion he spoke of the various colours which were employed in the decoration of porcelain, but the colours used in the ornamenting of glass were quite different. One of the most beautiful and interesting of the coloured glasses was that called the ruby glass, and formed from the protoxyde of copper. The secret of making this glass was known to the ancients, but had been lost for a considerable time. It was now, however, recovered, and was peculiarly useful for optical purposes, for it afforded a perfectly pure red and white. Metallic gold was employed for the production of purple glass; silver for yellows, but manganese formed much of the purple glass which was commonly in use. The learned lecturer then exhibited some beautiful specimens of this kind of glass, some of which were manufactured in Dublin, and pointed out their several peculiarities, after which he passed to the historical branch of the subject. He said it was a remarkable fact that the manufacture of glass had attained a degree of perfection among the earliest nations which could with difficulty be equalled at the present day, even in the highest walks of the art. The origin of it, however, like that of most of the other arts, was mythical, and wrapt up in fable and legend. It was a subject of dispute among writers whether the Tyrians or Hebrews were the inventors of the art. But, whoever had the best claim to the honour, there could be little doubt that the art originated in accident. It might have been, as was asserted by some authors, that Phœnician voyagers, while using a fire upon the sea coast to boil some vessel, had melted the sand underneath it, and converted it into lumps of coarse glass; or that the Hebrews, in burning down some trees of the forests, had accidentally melted some sand-stone, and thus produced coarse glass in a similar manner. It was only worth mentioning this circumstance, however to show the antiquity of this art; for there could be no doubt whatever that it flourished among the Egyptians several thousand years before the Christian era, and it was equally certain that among the Romans, at the commencement of the present era, it had reached a degree of perfection and excellence, both as regarded duration and material, which it would be very difficult to surpass at the present day. For example, he would mention that they not only had in common use glasses of various colours, and made in several layers, but also an extremely beautiful kind, made by laying on the vessel a sheet of gold leaf, and then putting over that another sheet of glass, which was now imitated very imperfectly in England and France. In the museum of the institution there were some specimens of ancient manufacture; though they were but few, they were however sufficient to show the excellence to which the art had been brought. The Venetian glass, with the excellence of which most there were familiar, was composed of the same materials, and manufactured nearly as the Bohemian glass, or as the finest sorts of plate glass now in use. This glass was colourless and hard, and did not contain any lead. So much importance was attached to this manufacture that an island lying outside the city of Venice was devoted especially to it. All the glass manufacturers were declared to be ennobled, and allowed to intermarry with the patrician families—a privilege which, at the time, was not granted to the highest nobility of other countries. There was a book, too, called the Golden Book, in which the names of the master glass manufacturers were recorded, and it was an ordinary sight to witness the manufacturer proceeding to his glass-house in his sumptuous robes which he there laid aside, and, having put on his working clothes, took up his blow-pipe and the other instruments of his art. This privilege, however, was not unattended with some drawbacks, for the highest penalties were inflicted upon the slightest disclosure of the secrets of the trade, either as regarded the material or the process of manufacture. Moreover, the glassmakers were prohibited, under the severest penalties, from travelling into foreign countries, and when they happened to do so emissaries were sent after them, and means were frequently taken to despatch them secretly. The learned lecturer then described the manner in which the Venetians produced the several varieties of opaque glasses, and filigree and frosted patterns, for which they were so noted, and which they carried to the greatest perfection. He then passed to the second branch of his address—namely, the consideration of enamels, which he said were one of the earliest branches of the glass manufacture. It appears to have originated in the east and to have been devoted, as most of the arts were at that early period, to ecclesiastical purposes. After some general and very interesting remarks upon this part of his subject, the learned gentleman concluded his address by stating that he intended to return to it on another evening, when he would allude more particularly to the Oriental school of the art, and make some observations upon the industrial appreciation of it.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

GALWAY TO AMERICA.

At a numerous and influential meeting of the friends and shareholders of this company, convened by the *Irish Committee*, and held at the Court-house, Ballinasloe, on Wednesday, for the purpose of conferring with the shareholders and the public on the position and prospects of the undertaking,

The High Sheriff of the county in the chair,

James Bell, Esq., J.P., Ardcarne, Ballinasloe, acted as secretary to the meeting.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Proposed by the Right Hon. the Earl of Clancarty; seconded by Sir Thomas Burke, Bart.

Resolved—That we look upon the establishment of steam communication between the West of Ireland and and America, as a matter not only of the deepest local importance, but as being pregnant with national benefits.

Proposed by Sir Thomas Redington, Bart.; seconded by Lord Dunlo:

Resolved—That we have the most complete confidence in the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (limited), and hail with pleasure the immediate prospect of its realisation as of vast benefit to Ireland and the empire at large.

Proposed by Pierce Joyce, Esq., J.P.; seconded by John Reynolds, Esq., J.P.:

Resolved—That we call upon all persons interested in the progress of the country, who have not already taken shares in this great National Company, to come forward at once, and enrol themselves on the list. Already the number of the parties who have responded to the Irish Committee proves that this enterprise embraces the united intelligence and wealth of the Irish community.

(Signed) Walter P. Lambert, High Sheriff, Co. Galway, Chairman.

The High Sheriff having left the chair, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Clancarty being called thereto,

It was proposed by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and seconded by the Rev. Peter Daly:

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the High Sheriff for his kindness in presiding, and for his ready co-operation.

Clancarty, Chairman.
James Bell, Secretary

IRELAND AND AMERICA via GALWAY.

The following persons applied for shares yesterday in the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company:—Edmund Jordan, 37, Upper Rutland-street, barrister; Ellen Murray, Vine Lodge, Sandymount-green; Eleanor Nowlan, 2, Usher-street; Nicholas J. Sinnot, 2, Usher-street; Patrick King, 35, Upper Dorset-street, solicitor; Richard Mangan, Jamestown, Finglass; Edward M'Keon, 28 and 22, Middle Gardiner-street; William Magrath, 5, Carlisle-terrace; Valentine Christopher M'Guinness, 7, Merrion-parade, Merrion; Elizabeth M'Guinness, 7, Merrion-parade, Merrion; Eliza Maria MacIvor, Lenamore House, Gortin, Newtownstewart; Rev. Constantine Cosgrave, P. P., Kesh, Ballymote; Michael Timmins, Coal-market, Kilkenny; Michael Purcell, High-street, Kilkenny; Richard Kirk, Newgrange, Drogheda; Denis Fay, Collington, Ballitore; Rev. Peter Curren, P. P., Ballinamore, co. Leitrim; William O'Callaghan, 25, South Andrew-street; Edward Walsh, 8, Lurgan-street; Michael Brennan, 165 and 166, Capel-street; John Hannon, Clondala, Hill of Down, co. Meath; Samuel Nalty, 18, Percy-place; Mary Maxwell, 147, Townsend-street; Kate Duigan, 147, Townsend-street; Denis Byrne, 14, Nicholas-street; Cornelius Bolton, 24, Clare-street; Thomas Simpson, 5, North King-street; Laurence Smyth, 56, Pill-lane; George Bryan, 9, Charlemont-place; Edward Curran, 17, South King-street; James Hannon, Clondalecmore, Hill of Down, co. Meath; Henry Mapother, 2, Lower Sherrard-street; Bernard Rispin, 9, Chatham-street; James Rispin, 9, Chatham-street; David Ferguson, Enfield, county Meath; Mathew Carroll, 15, Patrick-street; Francis Byrne, 18, Quinn's-lane, or Leeson's-place; Joseph Hoare, 52, Bloomington-street; Edward Fitzgerald, Tuberanea, Charleville; Frances Murray, 69, Lower Gardiner-street; Bernard B. Murray, 69, Lower Gardiner-street; James Heney, Cashel; William Kelly, Mary-street, Galway; Rev. B. J. Roache, P.P. Oranmore; William Trevor, 17, Drury-lane; Michael Keane, 30, Lower Sheriff-street (additional).

The above list of shareholders is exclusive of a large number who were received at Ballinasloe, yesterday and Wednesday.

BALLINASLOE FAIR—Thursday Evening.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The fair of this day did not commence until ten o'clock. The sales were quick for about two hours, but all the principal sales of horses were accomplished yesterday, and the afternoon of the day before.

The principal buyers were—Mr. M'Caldin, of Manchester, who bought a bay horse from Captain Drought, at £150, from Mr. John Bolton a cobb horse at £85, and from a Mr. Duff, a chestnut hunter at £100. Mr. Wilmott, the great English dealer, purchased several horses, at prices varying from £60 to £200. Mr. Drake sold a brown mare to Mr. Dawson, of Dublin, at £70. Mr. Thomas Gannon, of Ballykeeran Cottage, near Athlone, sold a horse to Mr. Dawson, of Dublin, at £70, and a brown horse to Mr. Lewis at £60. Mr. Pat. Taafe sold a first-class hunter at £130. Mr. Peter Donnelly, of Oldtown, sold a weight-carrying hunter at £160. Mr. Peter Donnelly sold Mr. M'Clintock a chestnut hunter at £100. Mr. Allan Pollok sold a hunter to Mr. Manly at £60, and a brown horse to Mr. Hall at £48. Mr. Jas. Sayers, of the horse repository, Ballinasloe, sold a horse to Colonel Daly at £52 10s. Mr. West sold a bay horse to Colonel Middleton at £50. Mr. John Seymour sold a dun horse to Lord Skelmersdale at £150. John D. Mahon, Esq., of Weston, sold a grey mare to Colonel Daly at £63. Mr. Allan Pollok sold a brown horse to Lord Naas on yesterday, at £250. Mr. John Eyre sold a small horse to Mr. Brown at £35. Mr. West sold a bay colt at £30. Mr. Nugent sold a grey horse to Mr. Hunter at £70, and a chestnut horse to Mr. M'Caldin at £100, and another hunter to Mr. Hall at £100. Mr. Kellett bought two colts at £60, and sold a hunter at £120. Mr. Denis O'Connor sold a brown mare to Mr. Pat. Taafe at £45. Mr. Joseph H. Cowan, of Eyrecourt, in this county, sold a four-year-old colt to Mr. Leonard at £60, and a bay horse to Mr. Peter Moore, of Edinburgh, at £50, and a chestnut horse for £70 to an English dealer. The principal English dealers I have seen were—Messrs. M'Caldin, Wilmott, Parisher, Potter, &c. There are several dealers in from Dublin, Belfast, and the principal towns of this kingdom. They have been out from an early hour, but their purchases up to this do not appear to realise their expectations.

The cattle are gathering very fast; at this hour I have not seen the green so thronged with stock, and notwithstanding the favourable appearance up to the present, it is thought the supply will fall far short of last year. There is an immense number of buyers in town, prepared to give the highest figures for top lots of high-priced cattle, but it is thought the supply and prices will fall considerably short of last year. From the great decline of prices of cattle at the Banagher fair, and the few purchases that have been comparatively made, it was thought the cattle fair of this town would be very high; but from all I can hear, neither the supply nor the prices will be equal to last year. There is a great abundance of farming implements exhibited on the fair green, of the most modern plans, which find buyers at very good prices. Mr. Thomas Cochrane and Mr. Martin Bruton have exhibited several jaunting cars and other vehicles at their respective manufactories for sale, for the last three days, and made very large sales. Mr. Patrick Grady, of Loughrea, has also been here with a large supply of jaunting cars, dog carts, &c., which he disposed of at very advantageous prices. The weather has been most propitious since the commencement of the fair, but this morning was ushered in with a most brilliant sunshine from the earliest hour. The town is very much thronged to-day. The crowd of visiters is larger than I have seen on any horse fair day for many years past. There are several carriages of the neighbouring gentry moving through town, bearing most fashionable occupants.

The very propitious state of the weather has invited larger numbers of the humbler classes into town than I have seen for many years.

The hotels and lodging houses seem to be very much crowded. Mr. John M'Nevin has the Agricultural Hall most splendidly fitted up for the reception of strangers. He has a most select company of vocal and instrumental performers, who exhibit every evening. There is also a select number of other artistes, that Mr. M'Nevin has brought from Dublin and Manchester. The crowds at the Hall are very large. The horse fair has not improved during the day. Purchasers were out early, and continued up to this hour.

There was a meeting of the supporters of the extension of the railway from Ennis to Athenry held at the Court House at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of carrying out the resolutions that were recently adopted at a meeting in Gort—the Hon. Mr. Gough in the chair. The principal parties present were—Captain Taylor, of Castletaylor; Mr. Denis Kirwan, of Castlehackett; Mr. Pierce Joyce, of Persse-park; Mr. Smith, of Masonbrook; Mr. Power, of Dublin, &c.

DOONISKY (COUNTY CORK) FLAT RACES AND STEEPLECHASES.

The Doonisky autumn meeting took place over the same course as in last March. There was a numerous attendance, several thousand spectators being present. Three only ran for the steeplechase. Twilight being unable to run for it owing to an accident, and New Broom having to walk some twenty miles to the course, the instant she arrived was saddled and sent to the starting post. However, her long march did not tell against her, and she won as she pleased, as will be seen by the following return:—

The Michaelmas Handicap Steeplechase of 2 sovs. each, 40 sovs. added. Three miles.

Mr. Wallis' br m New Broom, by Damask, aged, 12st 7lb. (Captain Shaw)	1
Mr. Barry's br h Middleton, aged, 11st (Fanning) ...	0
Mr. Ashe's br h Uncle Tom, aged, 12st. (Mr. Watkins)	0

Uncle Tom refused the first fence, and was not persevered with; New Broom then made the running, and defeated her competitor by a quarter of a mile.

Muskerry Handicap Sweepstakes of 2 sovs. each, for horses the property of residents within the district of the Muskerry Hunt, 59 sovs. added. Gentlemen riders. One mile and a half; heats.

Mr. Baldwin's bl m Rambling Kattie, aged, 11st. (Mr. Topham)	2	1	1
Mr. Ashe's br m Fancy, 4 yrs. 11st. 7lb. (Captain Shaw)	1	2	
Mr. Beamishe' br m Comet, 4 yrs., 9st. 10lbs. (Mr. Harding)	4	3	
Mr. Ashe's b h Uncle Tom, 6 yrs., 12st. (Mr. Watkin)	3	dr.	
Mr. Dunne's br m Union, 6 yrs., 10st. 10lb. (Mr. Bennett)	0	dr.	
Mr. Good's br m Kiss me Quick, 6 yrs., 9st. 10lb. (Mr. O'Sullivan)	0	dr.	

First heat—Fancy held the lead to the stand; Comet then took up the running to the distance, where Rambling Kattie and Fancy joined her, the latter after a good race winning by a length.

Second heat—Any odds on Fancy, and such a certainty it appeared, that Uncle Tom was drawn; however, Rambling Kattie, at the end of a mile, took the lead, and won easily.

Third heat—Comet made play, but was quickly passed by Rambling Kattie and Fancy, and after a good race, Rambling Kattie won, amidst tremendous cheering and excitement.

The sports wound up with a farmers' race, for which eleven ran, and Mr. Lynch's Honest Ned won both heats easily.

Dublin Wool Market, Thursday.—In wool we have considerable inquiry, and some sales have taken place at 23s. 9d. and 24s. per st.

Dublin Butter Market, Thursday.—Firkin butter, first quality, 106s.; seconds, 100s.; thirds, 94s. per cwt. Cool butter, 9.. to 12d. per lb.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—
By Royal Letters Patent.
NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF
CHEMICALLY PREPARED INDIA RUBBER
in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

Messrs. DAVIES, Surgeon-Dentists, 22, NORTH EARL STREET, DUBLIN, call attention to a new and invaluable improvement in Mechanical Dentistry, being the application of

CHEMICALLY PREPARED INDIA RUBBER,
As a base for their celebrated Mineral Teeth.

The extraordinary advantages obtained are well worthy of note. Neither Stumps nor Teeth are extracted; sharp edges are avoided; an amount of suction with a degree of lightness (almost fabulous) is obtained; while from the flexibility of the agent employed pressure is entirely obviated. It is permanent, wholesome, and more congenial to the mouth than either bone, silver, or gold, and warranted to remain free from either Taste or Smell; Mastication and Articulation being guaranteed even in cases where other methods have failed. Patent White India Rubber for Filling Front Teeth. Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s. 6d; a single Tooth, 5s; a Set from £5 5s. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed. Consultation Free.

MESSRS. DAVIES, DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL-STREET,
(Nine doors from Sackville-street.)

WONDERFUL INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

Mr. O'Duffy, for six years sole assistant to Mr. Doherty, Surgeon Dentist to St Vincent's Hospital, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has availed himself of the new American invention, for supplying the loss of Teeth by the application of vulcanized India Rubber, as a substitute for Bone, Gold, and Gutta Percha.

The fact of all the eminent Dentists, both in England and on the Continent, having adopted this wonderful material, is sufficient guarantee for its superiority over all others, as a base for Artificial Teeth. It is perfectly free from either taste or smell, and unlike Bone or Gutta Percha, will not break, discolour, or absorb the saliva; perfect mastication and articulation being in all cases guaranteed. A complete set of Mineral Teeth, 28 in number, from £4.

Fee for Operations, from 2s. 6d.
Consultation Free.
MR. O'DUFFY,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,
75, DAME-STREET,
(Exactly Opposite the Lower Castle Gate.)
At Home from Nine to Six.

TEETH.—MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (brother and successor to the late John Egar), continues to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the most tender Gums, without the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. They adhere closely to the Gums, have no unnecessary ligatures, and perform with comfort the functions of the natural teeth, which in appearance they accurately resemble.

A single Artificial Tooth, from	£0 5 0
A complete Set, with Gold Springs, from ...	5 5 0
Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement	0 5 0

MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST,
16, SUFFOLK-STREET,
(One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin.
At Home from Nine till Six.

Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE CHINA DISASTER.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday last, the 4th inst., publishes a voluminous correspondence on recent events in China, consisting of 12 despatches.

No. 1 contains Lord Malmesbury's instructions to the Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China. It is dated "Foreign Office, March 1, 1859." It says :—

"On your arrival at Hongkong you will, in virtue of the commission as Chief Superintendent of British Trade with which you are provided, relieve Sir John Bowring of his duties in connexion with this office; and you will make arrangements for transferring the general direction of British affairs in China to Shanghai, at which port it is to be carried on until such time as circumstances shall admit of its being permanently established at Pekin.

"You will not remain at Hongkong longer than is absolutely necessary, but proceed to Shanghai on your way to the Peiho.

"Her Majesty's Government were fully prepared at once to carry out the provision of the Treaty of Tientsin, which admits of the permanent residence of a British Ambassador at Pekin; but the observations on this point, which Lord Elgin has so ably laid before them, coupled with the fact that the French Government, on considering Baron Gros' reports, have arrived at the same conclusion, have determined her Majesty's Government, for the present at least, to fix at Shanghai the residence of the British Mission, and only to require that it should be received occasionally at Pekin. But you will be careful to make the Chinese authorities at the capital and at Shanghai distinctly understand that her Majesty's Government do not renounce the right of permanent residence.

"If any objection should be raised on the score of your credentials being those of Envoy and not of Ambassador, you will say that the reason of their being so is to admit of the wish of the Chinese Government, that for the present the British Mission should not be permanently resident at the capital being complied with; but that if, on that ground, the Chinese Government seek to make any distinction in your reception and treatment, new credentials as Ambassador will immediately be sent to you, and in that case the Mission will be forthwith and permanently established at Pekin.

"You will, moreover, take care that the treatment awarded to you is in no degree less honourable than that awarded to the representative of any other Power whatever.

"Your general language will be that her Majesty's Government are most anxious that the increased intercourse with the Chinese Empire, under the Treaty of Tien-tsin, may contribute to the mutual advantage of both countries; that it is her Majesty's firm intention, while scrupulously observing the engagements which she has herself contracted, to require on the part of the Emperor of China a corresponding observance of his own.

"Without waiving or compromising in any degree the right of her Majesty's Mission to reside at the capital, you may let it be understood that the frequency of its visits to Pekin, if not its permanent residence there, must in a great degree depend on the manner in which the provisions of the treaty are carried out. If no occasion is given for controversy by attempts on the part of the Chinese local authorities to evade the terms of the treaty, and more particularly if no disposition is shown by the Government at the capital to treat with disrespect any representations her Majesty's Minister may address to it from Shanghai, the necessity for such visits to the capital will be rare; and when they are made they will be rather complimentary than for the transaction of business. But you will say that as between the Powers of Europe direct diplomatic intercourse, and the permanent residence of Ministers at the residence of the sovereigns to whom they are accredited, are always looked upon as an indication of friendship between States, so her Majesty's Government hope that the day is not far distant when not only will the presence of a British Minister at Pekin be viewed with satisfaction, but a representative of the Emperor of China be accredited to her Majesty's Court, where you will say he will be welcomed both by her Majesty and her Government, and treated with the same distinction and consideration as the representatives of her Majesty's nearest allies."

No. 3 is as follows :—

Lord J. Russell to Mr. Bruce.

Foreign Office, July 6.

Sir,—Her Majesty's Government approve the arrangements, as reported in your despatch of the 4th of May, which you have adopted, in concert with Sir Charles van Straubenzee and Rear-Admiral Hope, for the purpose of proceeding up the Peiho on your way to Pekin, backed by an adequate naval and military force.—I am, &c., (Signed) J. Russell.

Enclosure 2 in No. 9.

"Mr. Bruce to Rear-Admiral Hope.

"Magicienne, off the Peiho, June 21.

"Sir,—M. de Bourboulon and myself, having maturely considered the position of affairs, we have come to the conclusion that it would not be consistent with the course hitherto adopted by us to delay further our attempts to reach Pekin within the time specified by the treaty for the exchange of ratifications. As you are aware, the course their officers at Takoo are pursuing bears every mark of a fixed determination to prevent our proceeding to Tien-tsin. The superior officers in charge of the forts keep out of the way to avoid making any specific declaration of their intentions until their preparations are completed, and their subordinates have not hesitated at positive falsehood for the same purpose.

"We have therefore resolved to place the matter in your hands, and to request you to take any measures you may deem expedient for clearing away the obstructions in the river, so as to allow us to proceed at once to Tien-tsin.

"I have also to beg that you will act in M. de Bourboulon's nameas well as in mine.---I have, &c.,

"F. W. A. Bruce."

Enclosure 4 in No. 9.

"Rear-Admiral Hope to Mr. Bruce.

"Coromandel, off the Peiho, July 1.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you that the means at my disposal have proved insufficient to remove the obstacles opposed to your entry at the mouth of the Peiho; and that they are of so formidable a nature that any further operations cannot lead to a successful result.

"I expect the repairs of the gunboats to be completed about the middle of next week, and I hope to be able to reassemble the force outside the bar about that time, and, under such circumstances, I shall be glad to know in what way I can most forward the objecte of your mission.---I have, &c., "J. Hope."

No. 10.

"Mr. Bruce to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received September 13.)

"Shanghai, July 13.

"My Lord,—I propose in this despatch to give a succinct account of the course I have adopted, and of the grounds on which it is based. It is necessary to allude briefly to the maxims of China in regard to intercourse with foreign nations, as they afford the key to what has taken place.

"In China international relations have been always studiously ignored by the Government; and in no single instance has a foreign Minister succeeded in obtaining admission to the capital, except on performance of the 'kotow,' or ceremony of vassalage, or in the character of tribute-bearer. The subjects of foreign nations residing in China are represented as belonging to barbarous tribes, and living by trade—of all occupations the one least in repute among the Chinese, as devoid of civilisation, and ignorant of the rules of reason, and by all means to be confined to the outskirts of the country.

"Now, the British Treaty of Tien-tsin (which is much more complete in this respect than the treaties signed at that place by the other Powers) asserts principles which are diametrically opposed to these traditional pretensions of the Chinese Government. According to it the British Minister is to be accredited as a representative of an independent equal Power; and the Chinese Government, in its treatment of him, is called upon finally to abandon the assumption of superiority which asserted uncompromisingly during Lord Amherst's embassy, and so lately as three years ago, when Count Poutiatine first proposed to visit Pekin. He is to be allowed free and unrestricted communication with the capital, not only, as specified in the French and American Treaties, when he has business to transact, but whenever he wishes to visit it.

"It is not surprising, therefore, when the allied squadrons left the Peiho river last year, and the panic produced by their presence began to subside, that ancient maxims and prejudices should have gradually resumed the ascendant at Pekin, and that the Imperial Cabinet should have entertained hopes of recovering part of the ground it had lost. There is proof of its language and feeling with regard to foreigners having undergone no change in a decree published in the *Pekin Gazette* on the 25th of July, one month after the signature of the treaty, in which allusion is made to the 'barbarians suddenly rushing up the river to Tientsin, and retiring moved by the commands of Kweiliang and his colleague, signified with affectionate earnestness.' Sungko-lin-sin, a Mongul Prince, reputed to be their best General, was made Commander-in-Chief of the Pechelee Province, with a large force at his disposal; the forts at Takoo rebuilt and strengthened, and stakes and obstacles of different kinds placed across the river to efface the impression produced by the proceedings of last year, and by preventing foreign ships from arriving at Tien-tsin, to render Pekin more inaccessible than ever.

"In the beginning of March Lord Elgin, who had left Shanghai on account of the unsatisfactory state of Canton, wrote to the Commissioners, stating that her Majesty's Government had agreed not to establish the mission permanently at Pekin on condition of a proper reception being given to her Majesty's Minister. He further informed them of his approaching departure from China, and of my appointment, charged with important documents to be delivered at the capital, and warned them solemnly that peaceful relations could only be maintained by a faithful observance of the treaty. The Imperial Commissioners, in spite of this information, continued at Soo-chow, instead of returning to the capital to prepare for the reception of myself and the French Minister, and their motive in so doing was made sufficiently manifest by their attempts, through a Chinese formerly in Mr. Wade's, but now in the Chinese service, to ascertain whether we would consent to exchange ratifications at Shanghai, or, at least, to be conducted from that point by land to Pekin. This journey occupies two months, and I leave your lordship to judge whether had we adopted this route, we should not have abandoned for all practical purposes one great object of the treaty—viz., free access to the Central Government.

"It was only after my arrival at Hongkong that I heard of the commissioners having remained in the south, and received Mr. Hart's memorandum (enclosed in my despatch of the 30th of May), describing the hostile feeling of the Court, and throwing considerable light on the motives of this inconvenient delay of the Commissioners.

"On arriving at Shanghai, where I proceeded as soon as my French colleague was ready, I found, as I anticipated, the Commissioners armed with pretexts to detain me, and prevent my visit to the Peiho. Their letters, though moderate in tone, alluded to the three principal clauses of the treaty, and proposed to reopen discussion upon them.

"M. de Bourboulon and I left Shanghai four days after the receipt of the letter of the Commissioner, in order to afford time for the memorial to reach the Emperor, and for the necessary orders to be given, should he be inclined to accord us a friendly reception, and carry out the recommendations it contained.

"Mr. Ward, the American Minister, accompanied us at their express invitation, having claimed, under the most favoured nation clause, the right to exchange the ratifications at Pekin, and present his credentials to the Emperor.

"My despatch of the 5th inst., which is forwarded by the present opportunity, gives in detail the events that took place at the Peiho. I have only to remark, in explanation of the course pursued, that we found ourselves off the mouth of the river which forms the high way to Pekin within a few days of the expiration of the period fixed by the treaty for the exchange of the ratifications. On requesting a passage to be opened for us, and explaining the peaceful objects of the mission, we were informed that there was no authority on the spot; that the fort and barriers were not constructed by order of the Government, but by the people, who had built and garrisoned them for their protection against rebels, not to keep us out of the river. In proceeding to remove them we, therefore, violated no order of the Imperial Government, and had we been successful, the Government could, and would, no doubt, have disavowed entirely the acts of those who opposed us. At the same time we were convinced that the repugnance of the Chinese Government to execute fully the treaty, and to grant us the reception we were instructed to demand, could only be overcome by a sense of their inability to resist us. The preparations made since last year had given them confidence, and that feeling would have been increased had we, on coming in presence of them, receded from the demands we had made. Under such circumstances, to have accepted the proposal of the Governor-General of Chili would have been to enter on a path which must have ended in disgrace and failure; and nothing, in my opinion, would have justified us in consenting to it, unless the only competent authority to pronounce a judgment on such a question had expressed doubts as to the result of an attempt to force the passage of the river. But I can state positively that if Admiral Hope had expressed doubts on the subject, they would not have been shared by the squadron, nor by those who have had the most experience of warfare in China; and, if it be decided that the means at our command were insufficient to justify us in pursuing so bold a line of policy, it is but right that I should share that responsibility with him.

"The intendant of this place has received official notice of these events from Pekin, with orders, as he states, not to molest the English. But the effect of this check must be prejudicial to our interests, as in this, more than in almost any country, we are respected and considered in proportion as we are feared, and, whatever may be the ultimate decision of this Government with reference to the treaty of Tientsin, I do not think that its provisions can be carried out until we recover our superiority in the eyes of the Chinese.

"Mr. Wade has drawn up a full and explicit memorandum on the proceedings of the Chinese Government within the last year, to which I beg to call your lordship's attention.—I have, &c.,

"Frederick W. A. Bruce."

Lord John Russell to Mr. Bruce.

Foreign Office, Sept. 26.

Sir,—I have received and laid before the Queen your despatches of the 30th of May, 1st and 14th of June, and 5th, 13th, and 15th of July, the first three giving an account of your proceedings up to the time of your departure from Shanghai for the mouth of the Peiho, and the last three containing a report of the events which occurred on your arrival off the Peiho, and of your subsequent return to Shanghai.

The events of the first period are clear and free from all obscurity, and I am happy to convey to you her Majesty's entire approval of your communications with the Chinese commissioners, and of the firmness with which you resisted their attempts to dissuade you from insisting upon the strict fulfilment of the stipulations of the Treaty of Tient-sin. That treaty provided for the exchange of ratifications at Pekin on a day not later than the 26th of June of the present year, a time so nearly at hand as not to admit of any further delay.

You were enjoined by the instructions given you by the Earl of Malmesbury, on your departure from England, to insist upon being received at Pekin, and to refuse to exchange ratifications at any other place. You were further informed that it might be advisable before your departure from Shanghai to send an intimation to Pekin of your approach, and to request that suitable arrangements might be made for your honourable reception at the mouth of the Peiho, and at Tient-sin, and for your journey from that place to Pekin. You were informed that the Admiral in command of her Majesty's naval forces in China had been directed to send up with you to the mouth of the Peiho a sufficient naval force, and you were instructed that unless any unforeseen circumstances should appear to make another arrangement more advisable, it would seem desirable that you should reach Teint-sin in a British ship-of-war.

Your conduct, therefore, in insisting upon being received at Pekin, and in proceeding to the mouth of the Peiho, was in strict conformity with your instructions. Upon arriving at the mouth of the Peiho, you were placed in circumstances of great difficulty, in selecting the course you were to pursue, you were obliged to found that course mainly upon presumptive evidence.

In these circumstances you had to weigh contingencies upon which no safe calculation could be made. I can only say, therefore, that her Majesty's Government, without being able in the present state of their information to judge precisely what measures it might have been most advisable for you to adopt at the moment, see nothing in the decision you took to diminish the confidence which they repose in you.

Her Majesty deeply regrets the loss of life which attended the gallant though unsuccessful efforts of the British and French forces to clear the passage of the river. But her Majesty has commanded preparations to be made which will enable her forces, in conjunction with those of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, to support you in the execution of the instructions which will be hereafter addressed to you.—I have, &c. (Signed) J. Russell.

FRANCE.

(From the Correspondent of the Globe.)

Paris, Tuesday Evening.—The American statesman Calhoun, referring to the annexation destinies of his country, and with special reference to Texas, described the attitude of the Cabinet at Washington in that matter as exhibiting a "masterly inactivity." Such majestic indolence and sublime *far niente* has been adopted by the imperial bather at Biarritz, who, starting from the fixed idea that things would find their natural level in Central Italy, has now probably found out that the level they have reached is not exactly the one he counted on. When the Nile begins to rise, or the funds to fall, neither corn dealers in Egypt nor stockjobbers at Paris can rely on getting the exact point in the nilometer or stockometer which will suit their book. Yet in both cases the dealers watch the vicissitudes of the market and make precautionary arrangements. If Napoleon III. was in downright earnest at Villafranca, and actually meant to dictate in Italy, he has let slip any chance of peaceably carrying his point, and in the present posture of affairs bloodletting to some extent is the only alternative, the necessity for which he surely did not in cool premeditation calmly allow to arise. We are now in daily expectation of an Imperial speech at a banquet in Bordeaux, and the populations on the south bank of the Po and in the Arno Valley are looking for their future weal or woe to a voice from the Garonne.

The aspect of things in the marshes of Ancona does not admit of Kalbermatten's making any forward movement, as he will have to increase now the stringency of his repressive system in that seaport and in the surrounding towns of Osimo, Fano, Sinigaglia, Recanati, Macerata, and Tolentino, all of which are on the verge of insurrection. Even Loretto, depositary of a house that fell from the sky *(lapsa ancilia cœlo)*, has to be garrisoned. The arrests made at Ancona involve so many of the upper classes that many known to be implicated are suffered to go at large from sheer apprehension of a general outbreak if they were imprisoned. The newly imported Austrians are looked on with jealousy by the Swiss, for whom they express contempt, and such native soldiery as is mixed up with both is in cordial co-operation with neither.

The publication of what has been found in the Court archives both at Modena and Parma renders the interference of Napoleon III. now on behalf of either of these ex-sovereigns almost ridiculous. Such is the amount of abusive language lavished on himself and his dynasty, that he would be ratifying in the eyes of Europe the nickname of *Robert Macaire*, by which he is openly designated in these official documents. You will find them published in to-day's *Independance Belge*, which has not been distributed in Paris, simply because the opprobrious invectives are too bad for French circulation. These papers are written from Vienna by the Parma Ambassador at that Court, Thomassini, to the Prime Minister of the Duchess, Pallavicini, who omitted to destroy them on levanting. Some are from Legitimists in Paris to the Parma Court circle. The Belgian journal itself is obliged to use asterisks for some extra offensive passages.

Billingsgate being on the *tapis*, Veuillot comes naturally uppermost, like the froth on a pot of porter. In this morning's *Univers* he falls foul of the late Lord Henry Seymour, whose munificent bequest to the Paris hospitals ought, one would fancy, to have tied his tongue. All the ignoble vocabulary of the kennel is hurled at the memory of this nobleman, whom he terms "14 stone of English humanity, so bloated as to be no longer able to digest," and so forth, through a whole column of ruffianism. That the deceased may have passed for a "Sybarite" is possible, but it is not true that he was an useless member of French society, having mainly contributed to wean the Parisian fops and loungers from their previous vicious idleness to manly sports and pursuits far less objectionable. If Veuillot wants to abuse an idle nobility reduced to vacuity and *ennui*, if not open or secret vice, by the system of governing through a clerarchy, let him look at the rich aristocracy of the Papal States, degenerated into idiots when not gamblers or voluptuaries, all the avenues to public life being closed against them.

RUMOURS FROM PARIS.

The unexpected departure of Lord Cowley for Biarritz is believed by some persons here to have for its motive certain arrangements to be made with the French Government with respect to the Chinese expedition, but it appears probable that, independently of this, the Italian question may have something to do with the journey. The return of the Emperor to Paris was to have taken place ten or fifteen days sooner than the date of the 12th inst., now definitively decided upon, and it is possibly this delay that has caused the British Ambassador to pay a visit which he did not a week ago expect to make. Whether there be any difficulties or indecision respecting the Chinese question on the part of the French Government I am unable to say, but I have reason to think that, if such exist, they relate rather to the strength of the contemplated expedition than to doubts whether it will take place at all. Further advices may be waited for, in order to judge, from the state of things in the East, what force it is desirable to send. I am confirmed in this idea by the fact that two projects for the expedition have been drawn up in the bureaux for the Emperor's selection and approval. According to one of these the force to be sent would consist of 5,000 troops and 2,000 marines, forming, with 3,000 men from the Cochin-China expedition, 10,000 soldiers. By the other plan, the whole French land force would be made up to 20,000 men. I am assured that the Emperor will decide, on his return to Paris, between the two schemes, everything relating to which has been got ready upon paper.

In contradiction to what was yesterday reported, it is now confidently affirmed that the Emperor will make a speech at Bordeaux. The papers publish the address of the Municipality of that city to his Majesty, requesting him to pause there on his way to Paris. The programme of the *fetes* to be given on the occasion has been concerted between the Prefect and the muncipal body, but will be published only when it has been approved by the Emperor and Empress. It includes, however, a banquet, the chief object of which is said to be to give opportunity for the speech. There will also be a regatta on the Gironde, and a ball on the evening of the 10th instant.—*Second Edi n of the Times.*

AMERICA.

Liverpool, Tuesday.—The Anglo-Saxon has arrived, with the Canadian mails of the 24th ult., and telegraphic advices from New York to the same date.

The New York, from Bremen, had arrived at New York.

A despatch from New York says :—

"The steamship Havana brings Minititian dates of the 16th inst. The correspondent of the *Picayune* says that General Miramon was at the capital, holding a consultation in reference to the expedition to Vera Cruz. The house of Debarron had loaned Miramon a large sum of money on bonds."

The *New York Herald* of the 23rd says :—

"Should affairs at San Juan Island assume such a character as to render early intelligence of the facts at Washington imperative, General Harney, it is said, can put the Government in possession of them in 15 days by express from Vancouver to Salt Lake City, and thence to Leavenworth."

Madame Jessie White Mario has written to the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* a letter denying in the most positive terms that the Republican party have offered any opposition whatever to the almost universal feeling which prevails in Central Italy in favour of annexation to Piedmont. She asserts on the contrary, that with pen, tongue, and hands, some of the leaders of that party have assisted the national movement, reasoning wisely that the formation of a kingdom of 12,000,000 persons under one Italian sceptre would lay the foundation of Italian unity in the future.

Dr. King and the Franklin Party.---The medical officers who have accompanied those Arctic expeditions which have so greatly glorified the name of English seamen and honoured English enterprise, have always been distinguished for the intelligent contributions, embodying the results of the voyages which they have offered to the literary and scientific world. Among the most distinguished of Arctic medical officers is Dr. King, whose published works have attested equally his zealous devotion to the great Arctic question and his intimate acquaintance with the geographical and meteorological relations of this *terra incognita*. When the continued absence of the Franklin party first excited the fears of English seamen, and became the subject of comment among the savans, Dr. King discussed with great minuteness and ingenuity the probability of Sir John having taken one of the general routes open to him, and maintained that he must evidently have taken the route towards the Great Fish River. These views Dr. King again and again brought before the attention of the Admiralty, and volunteered to conduct an expedition in the presumed route of the ill-fated party, which might have been arranged with ease and at little cost. At the very time that he was pressing his offer upon the Government, Sir John Franklin and his devoted followers were traversing that path and pursuing the very course which he marked out. The reasons which Dr. King adduced were fully stated, and so powerful was their united bearing, that one would imagine that only a foregone acquaintance with other facts not known to Dr. King could have justified the refusal on the part of the authorities to entertain his proposition. It now appears that they were not in possession of any such facts, and the motives which operated to prevent them from allowing Dr. King to follow up the traces of those brave and devoted men are as mysterious as that refusal has been disastrous and deplorable.—*Lancet.*

The Italian Opera at Paris opened for the season on Saturday night, with Verdi's "Traviata." Madame Penco was the *Violetta*; Gardoni, *Alfredo*; and Graziani, *Germont*; the remaining characters were respectively filled by the ordinary working *artistes* of the company. Madame Borghi-Mamo returns this year to the Italian Opera, as well as Alboni. At the end of the season Tamberlik sings for a few nights, for which he is paid 48,000f. Badiali and Suchini (bassi) are to do the comic business. The operas promised in the programme are :—"Il Flauto Magico" and "Le Nozze" of Mozart; the "Crociato" of Meyerbeer; the "Regina de Golconda" and "Furioso" of Donizetti, with the following of the general repertoire :—"Il Barbiere," "La Italiana in Algieri," "Semiramide," "Matilde di Shabran," "Otello," "Un Curioso Accidente," "Norma," "I Puritani," "Capulettie Montecchi," "Anna Bolena," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Poliuto," "Giuramento," "La Traviata," "Il Travotore," "Rigoletto," "Ernani," "Saffo," "Marta," "Il Matrimonio Segreto," "Don Giovanni."

Bankruptcy Disclosures at Sheffield.—The *Sheffield Telegraph* reports some remarkable proceedings which took place in the Sheffield Bankruptcy Court, on Saturday, at the last examination of Isaac Guttman, jeweller. The legal representative of the assignees asked the bankrupt several questions with respect to robberies said to have been committed on the bankrupt in the years 1857 and 1859, the last of which occurred on the morning of the 24th April, being to the extent of £300. With respect to the robbery alleged to have been committed in 1857, which took place at the Leeds Barracks, and which was said to amount to about £60, he elicited that though at the time the robbery was committed there were only four soldiers in the room, two of them were taken into custody by the military authorities on suspicion, and afterwards liberated, Mr. Guttman refusing to prosecute the necessary inquiries, and neglecting altogether to apprise the police of the circumstances. As to the robbery of £300, the bankrupt stated that he was called up before four o'clock on the morning of the 24th April, by two watchmen and a gentleman. He found that one of his shutters had been sprung, a square of glass broken at one corner, sufficiently large to admit a man's arm, and that a quantity of jewellery had been taken out of the window. He subsequently gave information to the chief constable. The loss was then put down at £400; the remaining stock being, perhaps, £200 to £300 worth. To these and other statements of the bankrupt were opposed that of Police-constable Woollen, who said that on the morning in question, which was quite light, he was attracted to Guttman's premises by hearing a gentleman knocking at the door. After examining the place the bankrupt said that only a handful of jewellery had been taken off one of the trays, consisting of charms. The witness went into the shop with Constable Brown, and articles appearing to be of more value than those said to have been stolen lay within reach of the hole in the window. A list of the missing articles was taken, and the amount of the supposed loss was first put down at £5 or £6, but subsequently at £12. The witness said that he was sent for later in the morning by the chief constable, and asked why he had not reported the serious robbery that had taken place. He replied that he had not done so because the robbery was of so trifling a character. A certificate from the chief constable was produced, to the effect that the robbery had in his opinion been committed to the amount stated; but the chief constable said it had been given to Mr. Guttman in order to enable him to enlist the services of the police in other towns. He did not intend to express any opinion of his own as to whether or not a robbery had been committed. The chief constable bore evidence to the different accounts given by the police and the bankrupt. The bankrupt denied that Woollen ever entered the shop on the morning of the robbery. The Registrar said that he believed that Woollen had spoken the truth, and that he could not believe Mr. Guttman. The case was ultimately adjourned to the 26th November, when the testimony of the second constable (Brown) will be forthcoming. The bankrupt admitted that in 1857 he had compromised with his creditors by paying 7s. in the pound, and that in July last he sent out circulars offering his creditors 4s. in the pound.

REVIVALS IN AMERICA.

The following letter has been received by a dignitary of our Church, from a gentleman who is a judge in the United States, at Cincinnati, Ohio. It will, we doubt not, be perused with much interest by our readers, as bearing upon the great work of Revival now going on in America:—

"Cincinnati, Ohio, July 30, 1859."

". . . I am deeply affected with the great work of grace now so prevalent in Ireland. I have read the accounts in the Belfast, Londonderry, and Coleraine press with gratitude to my Heavenly Father, and, I trust, much profit to my own soul.

"It would seem that all branches of the Evangelical Churches had been reached. 'The Spirit blowing where He listeth,' has stricken down the sinner, and searched the formal professor to the very quick. What a demonstration of Almighty power! We may almost imagine the voice to be poured out of the air, and the Apocalyptic vision to be unfolding.

"In this city the work is becoming more and more interesting. We hold a daily union meeting for prayer, at eight a.m., where the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Covenanter, meet together before a common mercy-seat. It is a place where we have felt the presence of the Saviour—where His love has been largely manifested in the conversion of many.

"Bishop M'Ilwain has been with us. Expecting and praying clergymen and laymen alike take part in the services. Next week we hope to begin a system of street-preaching to the masses, as well as an embodied effort at family visitation. Our city contains almost 225,000 people, and there is great work before us. Our strength is only in the Lord.

"The type of piety is more manly, clear, and simple than has hitherto been exhibited. Technical theology, as such, has lost its power. The simple truth as it is in Jesus, the converting and convicting grace of God, the strivings of the Spirit, are presented in plain language, and enforced with earnest eloquence upon the heart and conscience; and the result is, a marvellous change in the temper, the opinions, the conduct of the people. We seem to have fallen upon the blessed times, when the 'watchmen see eye to eye.'"

THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT.

The Rev. Maurice F. Day, the esteemed minister of St. Matthias' Church, Dublin, having made a tour in the North, has written to the *Christian Examiner* a letter from which we reprint the following paragraphs :—

CHANGES IN THE CHARACTER OF INDIVIDUALS.

There were some striking instances which I met with of changes wrought in the character of individuals. One man, whom the minister of his parish pointed out to me as one of the most degraded characters in the place, who used to drink all his earnings, and leave his family in misery, came forward, walking with his wife, and his face shone with delight while he spoke of the happiness which he felt, and of the peace which reigned in their little habitation. In another parish I was shown by the rector an old man walking in his field, who, he said, a little time ago, was utterly ungodly, a blasphemer, and so violent in temper that none could speak to him. When we joined his company, he spoke to us in a kind and humble manner; and when the change which had taken place in him was referred to, he spoke of himself as a sinner with deep humiliation, but of the forgiveness which he had received through the Lord Jesus. A young tradesman, whose character had been somewhat of the same kind, but now entirely altered, gave me as the principle from which his new life proceeded, that he loved the Lord Jesus Christ because he believed that Christ had first loved him. And a man who, when returning drunk from fairs, used to shout aloud in execration against the Pope and his adherents, said to me, "Sir, I used to curse Roman Catholics, and hate them; but now I love them from the bottom of my heart, and desire only to do them good."

IMPROVEMENT IN SOCIETY.

The change in the face of society in general, as far as the humbler class of Protestants is concerned, is very great. There is not only a vastly increased attendance at the services on the Lord's Day, with a doubling of the number of communicants in many churches, but there are prayer meetings held on week days, in some places every day, which are attended not merely by those who have nothing else to do, but by busy traders and poor working men, who assemble in crowds during part of the hours allotted them for breakfast, or, in some cases, at the close of a day of toilsome labour. Some of those prayer meetings could not but strike any one who entered them with a deep and quite solemnity pervading the people who were assembled. Besides these, there are large classes formed by the minister in many places, for the religious instruction of those who have been lately awakened, and apparently converted. They consist, in some cases, of men, chiefly young men. I have heard of another of forty, and another of sixty; in each case, under the superintendence of a Church of England minister. In some cases they consist of very poor and ignorant young men, the greater number of whom had been utterly careless about religion, but are now anxious to be instructed out of the Scriptures. As far as I could learn, wherever ministers of religion throw themselves heartily into the wants of the occasion, and afford opportunities of united worship and spiritual instruction to the newly-awakened, so far from being drawn off from the ordinances and ministry, they value both more than ever. There may be exceptions to this, and of course there are local difficulties which will sometimes stand in the way; but I give the general impression produced on my mind, both by what I heard of and what I came in contact with.

The moral change in the Protestant population seems to keep pace with the religious movement. Drunkenness has almost entirely disappeared from among them. I understand that the collector of revenue in one district---not a very large one, has stated that the consumption of spirits within his boundary has fallen off at the rate of £600 per month. The testimony of all whom I met was to the same effect. Rioting and ill-conduct in the small towns have also passed away. I myself visited one evening, after dark, the public-houses of a once very drunken town, and found them empty of customers. Quietness and peace have entered into neighbourhoods which before were torn with party strife. A gentleman who is in the habit of examining witnesses in the sessions' courts told me of the great change which he observed in the manner of taking an oath, and the cautious way in which testimony is now given, lest anything should be stated amiss. A friend observed to me, that even petty thefts of fruit from orchards and gardens which he used to be aware of are now not known; and the churchwardens of a country parish have remarked poor people, whom they never knew to contribute before, now dropping their pence and halfpence into the alms-box.

THE INSTRUMENT OF THIS CHANGE.

I would add a word as to the means through which this faith has been produced. I said at the beginning, I heard from many persons that, in their opinion, the most satisfactory cases of apparent conversion of heart are where the bodily health was little or not at all affected. This was ascribed by one intelligent Presbyterian minister to the fact, that those who had their minds stored previously with Scripture truth had this to falt back upon in the hour of strong emotion as an object for their thoughts, and so did not yield to the same bodily sensations as others whose minds were not thus stored. The working of the mind upon the truth of the Gospel, through the power of the Spirit of God, was thus considered the cause which led to their subsequent satisfactory state. But even in the case of those who had been actually smitten down, I found, as I before stated, that what they now rested on with comfort was not the stroke which they had experienced, but the testimony of God given in His Word. In other ways I ascertained that the Word is still the great instrument which God has honoured in this work.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

An important work has recently been compiled by Mr W. B. Rye, a gentleman belonging to the department of printed books, which will be found of incalculable value to all persons engaged in literary research. The book in question is "A List of the Books of Reference in the Reading Room of the British Museum." The vast ranges of books on the shelves of the beautiful circular hall appropriated to readers are all of them in some sense books of reference. In the Museum the term includes much more than dictionaries and lexicons, even than standard works on history or science. Ranges of Parliamentary reports and State papers, biographies and books of travels, the whole works of almost all old English authors, and indeed of many foreigners, are all at the disposal of readers, and may be consulted at once without the intervention of an attendant. Mr. Rye's book will make this immense collection available to every one. Formerly, all but *habitués* might wander about helplessly in search of any book they wanted, and end by having to apply to attendants for books really within reach of their hand, if they had known where to look. Now, however, their troubles will be at an end. Fully half, indeed we should think the proportion must be much more, of the persons who attend the reading-room have no real need whatever for consulting other works than those on the shelves around them. If they could be induced, therefore, to abstain from troubling attendants when there is no real necessity for doing so, those obliging people would have more time to attend to other readers whose wants compel them to ask for books in some remote part of the library, an arrangement greatly conducive to the general good. Mr. Rye's volume contains an interesting preface from the pen of Mr. Winter Jones, the able chief of the department of printed books.

Sundry other improvements have been made recently in the other departments of the Museum. Mr. Hawkins has just afforded a fresh instance of his taste and effective arrangement of the latest importation of the Ninevitish slabs in the new "Assyrian Basement-room," and more especially in the matter of good light wherewith to view them. These venerable remains have been happily transferred from the crypt where they so long lay buried, and now claim attention amongst the chief ornaments of this already unique collection.

The comfort of the humble visitors, who flock in such numbers to the natural history rooms, will have been greatly increased by two handsome drinking fountains, recently erected, one of each side of the principal entrance.

An Admiralty order was on Monday promulgated at Chatham dockyard, directing that the whole of the labourers at that dockyard on the factory system, and who are employed ten hours a day, are to have their wages advanced to 15s. per week.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

As announced a few days since by a short paragraph in this and several other papers, the directors of the great ship have decided to take her round to Holyhead at once, starting, as announced immediately after the accident, on Saturday next. It had been almost arranged to go first to Southampton, and there complete the refitting; since then, however, a counter arrangement has rendered this unnecessary. Several of the cabins will remain in an incomplete state; but as no passengers will be taken this will be of no consequence. The alterations and additions to the machinery also will be finished at Holyhead; and until the vessel reaches that port the two forward boilers will be temporarily repaired by patches, instead of new plates. There has been some discussion on this point, the directors wishing the new plates to be put in at once, Mr. Scott Russell, however, refusing to comply. As the paddle machinery will be in his charge during the trial trip, of course the matter rests with him, and patches have carried the day.

Very high opinions have recently been expressed as to the sailing powers of the great ship. Proportionately to her bulk the area of canvas she can spread is rather small, but from the excellence of her construction its effect will, it is hoped and fully believed by nautical men, be found unusually great. It is probable that she will have an opportunity of testing this during the trial trip. Her course during this is to be first to the Scilly Isles, then across to the Old Head of Kinsale, and thence up channel to Holyhead, where she will be anchored neither exactly in nor exactly out the breakwater, but in about a line with it. The reason of this is, that if she were brought completely in she would barely have room to swing at a single anchor. On the 17th it is hoped that her Majesty will inspect the vessel, as, according to existing arrangements, she would pass through Holyhead on that day.

Although the ship may start punctually from Weymouth, it is scarcely possible that she will leave Holyhead for America on the 20th of this month, the necessary alterations to her machinery being of a nature which will render some delay unavoidable.

Law Intelligence.

CHAMBER SITTING.

The Honourable Baron Hughes will sit to hear motions for the three Law Courts at eleven o'clock.

CITY OF DUBLIN REVISION COURT.

In Mr. O'Hara's court, yesterday was occupied in considering the cases of freemen, and property claimants generally, as they came up, for the north side of the city. In Mr. Shaw's court, the cases of claimants for the south side of the city only were considered. Mr. Shaw expects to finish the leasehold claims this day.

CITY SESSIONS—Yesterday.

The Right Hon. the Recorder sat yesterday in the Court-house, Green-street, and resumed the trial of traversers.

Stabbing.—A man named Michael Costelloe, the proprietor of a bazaar, was indicted for assaulting one Henry Grass, with intent to stab him. An assistant in the traverser's bazaar, named Philip Shortall, was also indicted for assaulting Mr. Grass, on the same occasion.

Mr. Charles Barry, Q.C., prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. J. A. Curran defended the accused.

Henry Grass was examined, and deposed that on the 27th September last he went into a lottery shop, 73, Dame-street, kept by Costelloe; the traversers were disputing with some parties in the shop about the game, and witness and a friend that was with him expressed an opinion that a man who was after taking a draw was entitled to an article which he claimed as having won; Shortall inquired from witness what was the matter, and what he wanted there; witness replied that he was there to take a draw if he wished to do so; Shortall then called Costelloe, the other traverser, who presented a lottery box to witness, telling him to take his chance at the lottery at once; witness declined to do so, and Shortall then struck him on the chest and eye, and while he had hold of him Costelloe madetwo or three stabs at witness with a large knife, none of which took effect; witness was perfectly sober at the time of the occurrence.

Edward Donnelly gave evidence to the same effect.

A man who was present in the shop at the time of the occurrence deposed that the traverser Costelloe made three attempts to stab Grass, and if witness had not caught hold of his arm when he made the last stab Mr. Grass would have received the blow on the back.

Costelloe in defence, alleged that he had no intention of stabbing, but merely raised the knife in the heat of passion. He was willing to pay a sum of £3 to prosecutor.

The case was not pressed further, and the traversers were bound over, each in a sum of £20, to keep the peace.

Mary Leary was indicted, for having on the 15th August last, inflicted grievous bodily harm on Anne Russell, at Boyne-street.

Prosecutrix, it appeared, had a son in the Militia Artillery, and the traverser was constantly reviling the artillery-men, and alleging they were no soldiers; prosecutrix said there was no use in cursing the men, and walked off; the next occasion on which the traverser saw her, prosecutrix alleged the traverser availed herself of the opportunity to knock her down and break her arm; prosecutrix would not have brought forward the case if the traverser showed any signs of atonement, but, on the contrary, at the last interview she had with her, the traverser solemnly declared she would commit murder on her (witness) and smash both of her legs.

On cross-examination by Mr. Curran, the prosecutrix admitted that she called the traverser some very strong names.

The resident pupil of Mercers' Hospital deposed that he dressed the prosecutrix's arm, and that it was broken.

Several witnesses residing in Boyne-street stated the prosecutrix called the traverser most "ridiculous" and bad names.

The jury convicted her of a common assault, and she was bound in a sum of £10 to keep the peace.

Mary Byrne was indicted for violently assaulting Mary Owens, on the 16th August. The prosecutrix and the traverser lived together in the same house in Park-street, and traverser was constantly calling prosecutrix "old Diana." It ultimately came to blows, and prosecutrix had a bucket of water thrown on her, and got a very severe blow of the bucket on the head.

The prisoner was convicted of a common assault, and bound over to keep the peace.

The Court then adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—THURSDAY.

Alleged Robbery.—A woman named Winnifred Winters was brought up in custody of Police-constable 21 G, charged with having stolen and offered in pawn a gold breastpin, the property of some person unknown. The case was remanded for further investigation.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

Caution to Carmen.—A car-driver named Robert M'Cormack appeared on summons to answer the complaint of Mr. Henry W. Lloyd, for being fast asleep and drunk in the cab of which he had charge, between one and two o'clock in the morning, at Hardwicke-place. He was further charged by Mr. Lloyd with using offensive language to him when he called him up.

Mr. Ennis appeared for the defendant, and contended he was not asleep or drunk.

The presiding Magistrate (Mr. Porter) said the rule was, that every car-driver who was found lying inside the vehicle of which he was in charge was liable to a severe penalty. In the present case, if the complainant would lodge an information, he would suspend the defendant's licence for fourteen days.

Mr. Lloyd said he would not wish to do so, as since he had taken out the summons the defendant had made sufficient apology for his conduct.

The defendant was then discharged with a caution.

Extensive Robbery.---Eliza Cummins, *alias* Comerford, was brought up in custody of Acting Inspector M'Grath, of the G division, charged with stealing property to the value of £12, from the house of Mr Plunkett, 106, Gardiner-street.

Mr. Plunkett deposed that the prisoner had bee nin his employment as servant, and during his absence in the country she stole the articles in question.

The prisoner pleaded guilty, and, consenting to be summarily dealt with, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A boy named Kearney was committed for stealing £1 15s. He was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, at the expiration of which he should be sent to a reformatory for three years.

COLLEGE-STREET—THURSDAY.

Duplicate Badges.—A carman named James Barry badge 2799, was brought before the magistrate, charged by Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., with attempting to defraud, the latter by demanding more than his legal fare. It appeared that on a former day another driver had been summoned by the same complainant, to answer a similar charge, but that Sir Robert Bateson had, through mistake, brought him (the owner of badge "2729") before the court instead of ("2799") the present defendant. This had given rise to a supposition that there were duplicate badges amongst the carmen, and the police at once took active measures to discover the real state of facts. After some delay and trouble it was found that the whole occurrence originated in the mistake of Sir Robert Bateson in taking down the wrong numbers. The real offender (badge "2799") having been detected, the magistrate (Mr. Stronge) directed him to pay a fine of 10s., and that his licence should be suspended for two months.

Sir Robert Bateson said he felt bound to thank the police and Mr. Devlin, for the great exertions they had made in having the matter cleared up, and investigating the real circumstances of the case.

Newspaper Stamps.—The usual stamp returns on this subject are issued to-day. The rarity, however, with which some journals apply to the Government for stamps, and the general custom of sending large quantities of newspapers into the country in railway parcels, have destroyed the importance of this return, and it can no longer be taken as giving even an approximate idea of the respective circulations of different papers.—*Globe.*

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians of the above union was held yesterday, in the Board-room of the Workhouse, James'-street.

J. O. Bonsall, Esq., in the chair.

Other guardians present—George G. Place, J.P.; Doctor Wall, John Keogh, John Byrne, Andrew Rogers, Thomas Franklin, Thomas F. Caldeck, J.P.; Cornelius Shannon, Patrick Whelan, Simon Ledwidge, Henry Kingsmill, George Sykes, Edmond Lawless, James Plunket, John H. Askins, John H. Evans, Henry Price, J.P.; Nicholas Reed, George Auston, John Lentaigne.

State of the House.—Remaining on previous Saturday, as per last return, 2,005; admitted during the week, 84; born ditto, 2; discharged ditto, 64; died, 13; remaining on 1st inst., 2,014.

The following letter was read :—

"House of Recovery, Cork-street.

"Sir,—I am directed to apply to you for payment of the account furnished in accordance with the request of the guardians of your union, for treatment of patients admitted into hospital on their account—amount, £58 16s.; and say that, if same be not paid by this day week, directions have been given that no more patients be received from the Workhouse until same be paid.—I am sir, your obedient servant,

"Charles Matthews.

"To George Hepburne, Esq., Clerk of the Union."

Several of the guardians expressed themselves very strongly on the course pursued by the hospital authorities, and considered their conduct harsh in the extreme, and contrary to the spirit of the grant, which was made for the relief of the poor generally. After some warm discussion, it was finally agreed that the matter should be referred to the Dublin Hospital Commission. The board shortly afterwards adjourned.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION IN DUBLIN.

Mr. M'Allston, Supervisor of Revenue, has succeeded in seizing a still and about 100 gallons of material ready for distillation in a house in Jervis-lane. Information that illicit distillation was extensively carried on in this locality was given to Mr. M'Allston some short time since, and he had the premises in question closely watched. Having satisfied himself as to the truth of the information, he applied to Inspector Rapson, in Sackville-lane police station, for three or four police-constables, fearing there might be any disturbance. After a short search, the proper house was discovered, and police constables were stationed at all the places of exit. Mr. M'Allston then demanded admission, but, receiving no answer, he broke open the door and found in the house a still in full working order; but the owner had effected his escape. It is supposed that, seeing the police near the house, he got frightened, and escaped by the roof. It was also suspected that illicit distillation was being carried on in Mary's-abbey. Search was made in several houses by Mr. M'Kay, another supervisor, and some wash was discovered in a house in Meetinghouse-yard, but the owner was not arrested. Large seizures were made in these neighbourhoods some years ago.

THE BUTTER MERCHANTS AND MARKET OF CLONMEL.

We are informed that a meeting of the butter merchants of Clonmel was convened on Tuesday evening, at which Messrs. John Murphy, Thomas O'Shaughnessy, jun, Matthew Scanlan, and John Foran attended, and entered into resolutions that from the 5th, of October all butter should be purchased by them only in the old weigh-house, Market-street, and not in the streets or private stores; that the buying should not commence before ten o'clock a.m.; and that the parties to the agreement and resolutions would not attend any of the lately-established markets in the county.—*Limerick Examiner.*

Royal English Opera.—Debut of Miss Pilling.—On Monday night the Pyne and Harrison management commenced a new season at the Covent Garden Theatre with an adaptation 0f Meyerbeer's "Dinorah." The heroine was personated by Miss Louisa Pyne; *Corentin*, by Mr. W. Harrison; *Hoel*, by Mr. Santley (his first appearance); and *Claude, Louis, the Hunter*, the first and second goatherds, respectively by Mr. St. Albyn, Mr. H. Corri, Miss Thirlwall, and Miss Pilling. Miss Pilling is well known in Lancashire and Yorkshire as "the pupil of Mrs. Wood," and her *debut* is spoken of in the highest terms by the metropolitan press. The *Times* says :—"Miss Pilling, personating the contralto goatherd, had to sing the air composed by Meyerbeer for Madame Nantier Didiee. Miss Pilling is a mere novice, but her voice is good, and she occasionally reveals such signs of intelligence as to encourage strong hopes of her future career---hopes only likely to be nipped in the bud by early and injudicious flattery. Last night Miss Pilling was applauded 'to the echo,' and recalled enthusiastically after the air in question." The *Daily News* is still more complimentary. Her appearance is described as a "remarkable triumph," and her "rare musical gifts" cannot, in the opinion of our contemporary, "fail to achieve success." The *Morning Herald* says of her :—"She is evidently a novice. But what a voice! What expression! What exquisite sensibility! She took the house by storm in a few bars. She was called on at the conclusion of the aria in B flat, and received one of the greatest compliments ever paid to an *artiste*—for, not having appeared when called for at the close of the opera, the audience, after the National Anthem, sang in splendid style by Mdlle. Parepa, Mr. Harrison, and Miss Louisa Pyne, actually renewed the demand for Miss Pilling's presence before the curtain, and did not rest satisfied until she had re-appeared, led on by Mr. Harrison, to receive such an ovation as rarely falls to the lot of a *debutante*." The *Morning Star* speaks of her as the "hit of the evening;" and the *Telegraph* says, "It is evident Miss Pilling has been well taught, and with her natural qualifications, and a good system of tuition, we may expect that she will attain a very exalted position in the profession which she already adorns."

Departure of Troops.—Eight officers, 139 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 104 horses of the 13th Light Dragoons, embarked at the North Wall, on board the Iberia steam-ship, for Glasgow, *en route* for Edinburgh.

Frighful Suicide by a Barrister.---On Monday Mr. Wakley received information of the death of Mr. John Hicks, who resided at 6, South-crescent, Bedford-square, and who has committed self-destruction. The unfortunate gentleman was a member of the legal profession, and for some time has been suffering under nervous debility. On Saturday a report of fire-arms was heard. On the inmates repairing to his bed-room they were horrified to find him lying on the ground weltering in a pool of blood, with his head nearly blown from his body, and the finger of the right hand partially burned, and within a few inches of a large horse-pistol, which had been recently discharged. A surgeon was sent for, but life was extinct.

Death of "The Oldest Inhabitant" of a Workhouse.—Last week, the oldest inmate of the Newtownards workhouse died at that establishment, after a residence of seventeen years in the house, having been the first pauper enrolled on the books on the 2nd January, 1842.

During the past week the whole of the paintings forming the English portion of the National Gallery, the Vernon and Turner collections, &c., which for some years past have been exhibited to the public at Marlborough House, Pall Mall, were removed to the new building erected for their reception at Kensington Gore, and where they will be opened to view on the 24th inst. The Wellington Funeral Car is ordered to be removed to Chelsea Hospital, the time having now arrived for Marlborough House to be prepared for the residence of the Prince of Wales.

Holloway's Ointment.---Carbuncles---No disease is more insidious. A slight stoppage occurs in some small vein, which dies; the surrounding tissues become inflamed and die in their turn. Hence the great pain in every stage of this disease except the last, when the diseased part is insensible. But the whole system becomes tainted; and such is the paralysing effect on the nerves and vessels in the parts diseased, that it is difficult to rouse them again into healthy action, and forward the process of reparation. Nothing yet discovered is so perfect a remedy for these evils as Holloway's famous Ointment.

BIRTHS.

Battersby—October 3, at Newcastle House, in the county Meath, the wife of Thomas Battersby, Esq., of a daughter.

Berry—At Chatham, the wife of Captain G. F. Berry, 24th Regiment, of a daughter.

Fermoy—September 29, at Trabolgan, county Cork, the Lady Fermoy, of a son.

Handcock—September 30, at Devonport, the wife of the Hon. Robert Handcock, of a daughter.

Moore—October 6, at 14, Leinster-terrace, the wife of James Hamilton Moore, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Beveridge and Porteous—September 28, at Maybole, by the Rev. James Moir, M.A., Robert Beveridge, Esq., Royal Bank, Ayr, to Isabella Hannah, youngest daughter of John Porteous, Esq., of this city.

Carter and Mosse—Noblett St. Leger Carter, Esq., second son of Samson Carter, Esq., of Elmville, county Kilkenny, to Harriette, third daughter of the late John Mosse, Esq., J.P., of Ballyconra House, county Kilkenny.

Horsfall and Crozier—October 5, in Riverstown Church, county Sligo, by the Rev. Charles J. Bayly, Rector of Moate, diocese of Meath, W. Christian Horsfall, Esq., eldest son of W. Horsfall, of Calverley House, Esq., Yorkshire, to Kate Jane, only child of the Rev. G. P. Crozeir, Prebendary of Kilmaccallane, and Rector of Taunagh, diocese of Elphin.

Godfrey and Venn—October 4, at Heston Church, Middlesex, Mr. George Godfrey, of Brompton, to Hannah Charlotte, daughter of Samuel Venn, Esq., of the Bath-road, Hounslow.

DEATHS.

Cox—October 3, at Gweedore Glebe, county Donegal, aged ten years and ten months, Samuel O'Neil, the eldest and beloved son of the Rev. Samuel O'Neil Cox.

Synge—October 2, at Palermo, Bray, the Rev. Edward Synge, late incumbent of Matlock, Bath, Derbyshire, aged 61.

Trant—October 1, at Torquay, William Henry Trant, Esq., of Farcencasteen, and Druminboy, Ireland, and formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

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